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THE RT HON^BLE
HARRIET ELIZABETH GEORGIANA
COUNTESS GOWER.

Engraved by [illegible] *from a Painting by* [illegible]

London Published by [illegible]

THE

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

DISTINGUISHED FEMALES,

INCLUDING

BEAUTIES

OF THE

COURTS OF GEORGE IV. AND WILLIAM IV.

WITH MEMOIRS BY

JOHN BURKE, Esq.

Author of "The Peerage and Baronetage."

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

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1833.

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WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND.

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THE

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

Distinguished Females.

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE HARRIET-ELIZABETH-GEORGIANA, COUNTESS GOWER.

HARRIET-ELIZABETH-GEORGIANA, COUNTESS GOWER, wife of George-Granville, Earl Gower, heir apparent of the present Marquess of Stafford, and his noble consort, Elizabeth, COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND, is the third daughter of George Howard, sixth EARL OF CARLISLE.

The branch of the illustrious family of HOWARD to which this Lady immediately belongs, has emanated from Thomas Howard, fourth DUKE OF NORFOLK, son of the celebrated Henry, Earl of Surrey,* by Frances, daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. At the coronation of Queen Mary, he officiated under his grandfather, Thomas, the third Duke, as Marshal of England.† His second wife was Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas, Baron Audley, of Walden,

* At the eastern end of the north aisle of Framlingham church, are several handsome monuments of the Norfolk family: and there is one which possesses peculiar interest, as having been erected to perpetuate the memory of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. The tomb is of black and white marble; the figures of the Earl and his Countess lie with the palms of their hands conjoined, the former in his robes of state over armour, the latter in sable, with a coronet upon her head, their crests being placed at their feet. The fact of Surrey having been *interred* at Framlingham, has been doubted and disputed; but the truth appears to be, that his body was deposited in the chapel of the Tower of London, and that his remains were removed to Framlingham by his second son, Henry, Earl of Northampton.—BIRD's *Framlingham*.

† This nobleman, who distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden Field, died at his seat of Kenninghall, in Norfolk, July 18, 1554, having seen no less than eight sovereigns upon the English throne.

in Essex, LORD CHANCELLOR of England; and widow of the Lord Henry Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland's younger son, who was killed at St. Quintin's, in Picardy. Lord William, the second surviving son of the last marriage, was Warden of the Western Marches, and known by the name of *Bald Willy*, or *Belted Will Howard*. In the year 1603, he was restored in blood from the attaint of his father, who had been implicated with Mary Queen of Scots. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, and sister and coheir of George, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland; in right of whom he became possessed of Naworth Castle, in the county of Cumberland, the ancient seat of Dacres; and of Henderskelfe, in Yorkshire, now the site of Castle Howard, the splendid residence of the Earls of Carlisle. By this lady he had, with other issue,

PHILIP (Sir), who died in the life-time of his father, leaving, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Carryl, of Hastings, in the county of Sussex, beside other children, a son, WILLIAM (Sir), who succeeded his grandfather.

FRANCIS (Sir), of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, great-great-grandfather of the present HENRY HOWARD, Esq., of Corby; for whose family see BURKE's *History of the Commoners*.

Lord William Howard died in 1640, and was succeeded by his grandson,

SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, Knt., who was succeeded himself by his eldest son by his wife, Mary, daughter of the Lord Eure.

CHARLES HOWARD, who was elevated to the Peerage by Letters Patent, dated 29th of April, 1661, in the dignities of Baron Dacre, of Gillesland, Viscount Howard, of Morpeth, and EARL OF CARLISLE. This nobleman was accredited Ambassador to the Czar of Muscovy, and had subsequently the honour of bearing the insignia of the Garter, to Charles the Eleventh, of Sweden. He married Ann, daughter of Edward Lord Howard, of Escrick; and from this union, the sixth in lineal descent, is

GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK HOWARD, present Earl of Carlisle, born 17th of September, 1773. His Lordship married, 21st of March, 1801, the Lady Georgiana Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.G., by whom he has a family consisting of six sons and six daughters:

1. George-William-Frederick, Viscount Morpeth, born April 18, 1802;—2. Frederick-George, an officer in the army, born June 8, 1805;—3. William-George, born February 23, 1808;—4. Edward-Granville-George, in the royal navy, born December 23, 1809;—Charles-Wentworth-George, born March 27, 1814;—6. Henri-George, born May 22, 1818;—7. Caroline-Georgiana, married, in 1823, to the Honourable William-Saunders-Sebright Lascelles, son of the Earl of Harewood;—8. Georgiana, married, on the 7th of March, 1822, to the Honourable George-James-Welbore-Agar Ellis, now LORD DOVER, only son of Viscount Clifden;—9. *Harriet-Elizabeth-Georgiana*, COUNTESS GOWER;—10. Blanche-Georgiana, married 6th of August, 1829, to Lord Cavendish, grandson and heir of the Earl of Burlington;—11. Elizabeth-Dorothy-Anne-Georgiana;—12. Mary-Matilda-Georgiana.

The Lady HARRIET-ELIZABETH-GEORGIANA HOWARD was married, on the 28th of May, 1823, to her cousin, the Right Honourable George Granville, Earl Gower (by courtesy, as the eldest son of the Marquess of Stafford), and Baron Gower, of Stittenham, in the county of York (to which barony, in his father's peerage, he was summoned, by writ, on the 14th of November, 1826). Four daughters, the Ladies Elizabeth, Evelyn, Caroline, and Blanche, and one son, George,

Viscount Trentham, born 14th of December, 1828, are the offspring of this marriage.

Her Ladyship's maternal family, that of CAVENDISH, two branches of which attained Ducal honours in the last century, is descended, according to Dugdale, from "a younger branch of the Gernons, men of great note divers ages since in the counties of Norfolk and Essex." Roger de Gernon, in the reign of Edward II., having acquired, by marriage with the heiress of John Potton, the lands of Cavendish, in Suffolk, his descendants assumed the surname of Cavendish. Sir John Cavendish, son and heir of Roger de Gernon, enlarged his possessions in Suffolk by marrying Alice, daughter and heiress of John de Odyngseles, of Cavendish Overhall. He was Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. He was beheaded by a mob, in an insurrection at Bury St. Edmund's, in 1382. From Roger Cavendish, Sir John's next brother, descended a family of that name, seated at Grimstone, in Suffolk; of which branch was Sir Thomas Cavendish, the celebrated navigator, the third person and the second Englishman who achieved the circumnavigation of the globe. Fifth in lineal descent from the Chief Justice, was

Sir William Cavendish, Gentleman Usher to Cardinal Wolsey, Auditor of the Court of Augmentators, Treasurer of the Chamber, and Privy Councillor to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. From the latter prince, he obtained large grants of abbey lands. By his third wife, Elizabeth* (sister and heiress of John Hardwicke, of the county of Derby, Esq., and widow of Richard Barley, of Barley), he had three sons: Henry; William, the first Earl of Devonshire; and Charles, ancestor to the Cavendishes, Dukes of Newcastle, now extinct. The second son,

Sir William Cavendish, K.B. (his elder brother, Henry Cavendish, Esq., of Tutbury Priory, in Suffolkshire, dying without issue), eventually inherited the whole estates, and, through his celebrated mother, possessed the three splendid mansions which she had erected, namely, CHATSWORTH, HARDWICKE, and OLDCOTES, the most magnificent edifices ever raised by a single individual in one county. Sir William Cavendish, through the interest of his niece, Lady Arabella Stuart, was created Baron Cavendish, of Hardwicke, in 1605; and Earl of Devonshire, in 1618. The third in lineal descent from this nobleman, was

William, fourth Earl and first Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Lord Steward of the Household, &c. His Lordship was a friend of Lord Russell, and an active promoter of the Revolution. In 1694, he was created, by King William and Queen Mary, Marquess of Hartington and Duke of Devonshire. His son,

William, second Duke of Devonshire, K. G., Lord Steward of the Household, married Rachel, elder daughter of William Lord Russell, the celebrated patriot and martyr. His Lordship's grandson,

William, the fourth Duke, K.G., was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Cavendish in 1751. In 1755, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1756, First Commissioner of the Treasury; and, in 1757, Lord Treasurer of the Household. His eldest son, by his Duchess,

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* This lady, after the decease of Sir William Cavendish, married two other husbands, and died widow of George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury.

Charlotte, daughter and sole heiress of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, was

William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.B., born in 1748. This nobleman espoused, in 1774, the Lady Georgiana Spencer, daughter of John, first Earl Spencer. By this lady, celebrated for her genius, beauty, and accomplishments, he had one son, WILLIAM SPENCER, the present DUKE; and two daughters: 1. Georgiana, born July 12, 1783; married, March 21, 1801, to the Earl of Carlisle, by whom she became mother of the Lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, COUNTESS GOWER; the accomplished subject of this Memoir.—2. Henrietta, born August 12, 1785; married, on the 24th of December, 1809, to the Right Hon. Granville Leveson Gower, Viscount Granville, son of Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, K.G., by his third lady, Susan, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Galloway.

THE RT HON^BLE
CATHERINE MARIA
COUNTESS OF CHARLEVILLE.

Engraved by THOMSON, *from a Painting by* HAMILTON.

London Published by Edward Hull 28 Holles Street

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE CATHERINE-MARIA, COUNTESS OF CHARLEVILLE.

THE family of DAWSON, ennobled in the Irish dignity of CREMORNE, of which the COUNTESS OF CHARLEVILLE is a member, deduces its lineage from the DAWSONS of Spaldington, in the county of York. Whence, about the close of *Queen* ELIZABETH's reign, THOMAS DAWSON emigrated, and took up his abode in Ireland, where he became a burgess of Armagh, and as such is described in a charter granted by *King* JAMES I. to that city.

JOHN DAWSON, his grandson, married Miss Jeeves, daughter of John Jeeves, Esq., of Drogheda, and grandaughter of Doctor Usher, Archbishop of Armagh.—By this alliance, extensive estates, in the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, came into the Dawson family. His son, WALTER DAWSON, who died at Armagh, in the year 1704, and whose chief executor was Dr. Drelincourt, left two sons and four daughters; of whom the elder son, Walter, was grandfather to Thomas, first Viscount Cremorne.

THOMAS, the younger son, had issue a son, CHAPEL, who married Hannah Maria, daughter and coheir of Thomas Townley, Esq., of Thomas Court, in the county of Cavan, and had an only son, THOMAS TOWNLEY, and four daughters. The son,

THOMAS-TOWNLEY DAWSON, Esq., wedded Johanna, daughter of Anderson Saunders, Esq., of Saunder's Court, in the county of Wicklow, by Lucy, daughter of Col. Owen Wynne, of Hazlewood, in the county of Sligo; and had one son, CHAPEL-JOHN, who died young and unmarried; with two daughters, Louisa-Adelaide, who married the COUNT DE SCISSON, of a noble house in Languedoc, but died issueless; and CATHERINE-MARIA, the Lady of whom we are now treating, and who thus became sole heiress to the estates of her father. Miss Catherine-Maria Dawson espoused first James Tisdale, Esq., of Bawn, in the county of Louth, by whom she has a son, James-Thomas-Townley Tisdale, and a daughter, Catherine-Louisa, the wife of Lieut. Col. Marley. She wedded secondly, June 4, 1798, the *Right Honourable* William-Charles Bury, then LORD TULLAMORE, of whose family the following is a brief sketch:

The MOORES, a family of French origin, which settled in England soon after the CONQUEST, assumed, according to PHILPOT,* *Somerset Herald*, their surname

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* This genealogist drew up a pedigree of the family in 1712.

from the lands which they originally possessed at More Place, in Rolumden, or Rosuinden, and Benenden, in Kent. Thomas de la More, who occurs first in the pedigree, held the manor of More Place—or, rather, More Court, in Ivy Church*—whence the name was variously written, De More, De la More, and Atte-More.

Thomas de la More, fifth in descent from the above, married Catherine, heiress of the family of Benenden, of Benenden; of whom John de Benenden held a knight's fee there, in the 20th of Edward III., and bore for his coat armour, *azure, a lobster, or,* which is now quartered by the Marquess of Drogheda. On this marriage, the More family transplanted themselves to Benenden, where they built a house called More Place, and possessed a fine estate, until the year 1554, when it was alienated by John Moore.

Passing over several descents, we come to another John Moore, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Brent, Esq., and widow of John Dering, of Surrenden, in Pluckley, by whom he had one daughter, and six sons: Sir Edward, the second son, was ancestor of the Lords of Drogheda; and the fourth son, Sir Thomas Moore, of Croghan, of the *extinct* and *extant* Earls of Charleville.

Sir Thomas Moore went over to Ireland early in the reign of *Queen* Elizabeth, who granted and confirmed to him, "by indenture, dated 5th December, 1577, the castle of Castletown, with all the messuages, orchards, gardens, and 758 acres of land in Castletown, Kilcorboighe, the castle of Tougher, &c., in the King's County, with all the other castles, lands, advowsons, patronages of churches, and hereditaments, whichever were reputed as parcel of the said premises; to hold the same for ever of the crown, as of the castle of Philipstown, *in capite,* by the 20 part of a knight's fee, and subject to the conditions of plantation; which were, that he and his heirs, whenever summoned so to do, should attend, with the greater part of their domestics and tenants, armed in a warlike manner, with victuals for three days, upon the chief governor, or such as should be appointed by him for the defence of the King's County, or to go upon any bordering Irishmen of the said county; to answer all hostings, after the rate and value of his lands, according to the law and custom of the realm; to maintain constantly upon the premises five able horsemen, of English birth, surname, and blood, for the better inhabiting and preserving the same, furnished with good and sufficient horses and arms, as well offensive as defensive; to pay the crown-rent of £9 9*s.* 6*d.* Irish, with a customary day, called a plough-day, for every plough employed upon the lands, or to perform such work, at such time and place within the said county, as the constable of the castle of Philipstown should appoint, or in lieu thereof, 3*s.* for every customary day, at the election of him and his heirs. For whom he further covenanted, that the chief governor might, from time to time, cut and carry away, at pleasure, all kinds of wood growing upon the premises, for such buildings as they should appoint to be erected for the use of the crown in that county; that they should not make use of the Breawne or Brehon law, in any cause whatsoever, against any subject responsible to the laws of Ireland; and that his sons, and able servants, should use, for the major part, the English tongue, habit, and

* *Vide* Harris's *History of Kent.*

government; and yearly repair before the constable of the castle of Philipstown, or in his absence before the sheriff of the King's County, at the said castle, on the first day of September, and bring all the men under their government, from the age of sixteen to sixty, to be mustered, and answer for their respective actions within the county for that year, &c." *

This gentleman, afterwards knighted for his services against the Irish, was murdered in his castle of Castledown, and was succeeded there by his son, "Sir John Moore, Knt., who in 1599, held his castle of Croghan for the Queen; after which he was knighted, and made considerable additions to his estate; namely, the town of Clonfert, by purchase from Anthony Marche; the town of Crutmulloghrosse, with 186 acres; the castle of Ratrummon, with 155 acres; and, by virtue of the commission for the plantation and disposition of lands in the county of Leitrim, and the territory of Ely O'Carrol, King James I., 23 April 1622, granted to him and his heirs the castle, town, and lands of Tullamoore, Killcruttin, and divers others, containing 1147 acres, glebe lands excepted, in the King's County, to hold in common soccage as of the castle of Dublin; with a Tuesday market, and a fair on St. Peter's day, at Tullamoore. He married Dorothy, fifth daughter to Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and making his will 10 April 1633, orders his body to be buried in the parish church of Croghan, in the sepulchre of his father; provides for his wife and children; and then leaves his blessing to his son Thomas, and his posterity, whom he enjoins, and charges upon the blessing of a loving father, and as he should answer to the contrary before the Majesty of God at the day of judgment, that he should not trouble, vex, nor molest his mother for or concerning her jointure, or his sisters concerning their portions, but, to his uttermost power and ability, assist and comfort them, as became a natural brother to do. He appoints his wife and son Wakeley executors; and requests his noble kinsmen and friends, Charles, Lord Moore, Sir Robert Loftus, and Sir William Colley (in whom he reposed most confidence and trust) to be overseers of his will and

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* Edward Moore, ancestor of the Marquess of Drogheda, as well as his brother Thomas, settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. In the signal and memorable events of that period, he was extensively employed; and he so distinguished himself in the Queen's armies, that, in the year 1579, he was knighted by Sir William Drury, L. J., in the camp between Limerick and Killmallock. Further, for his eminent services at home and abroad, he was rewarded by her Majesty with a lease of the dissolved Abbey of Mellefont, with its appurtenances in the county of Louth, which he made the principal place of his residence, and where his posterity remained, till one of the late Earls of Drogheda removed to Monasterevan, now Moore Abbey, in the county of Kildare, the seat of Viscount Loftus, of Elye, which descended to his Lordship as heir of the Loftus family.

Sir Garret, otherwise Sir Gerald Moore, the successor of his father, Sir Edward, served under the Earl of Essex and the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the war with Tyrone and the Spaniards. He was at the fight of Carlingford, in November, 1600, when his ensign was killed; and in the early part of the same month, 1600, he was sent by the Lord Deputy into the Breny, where all the rebels submitted, and received her Majesty's protection; Tyrone at the same time sending, by Sir Garret, an absolute submission to the Queen's mercy.

Amongst numerous honours conferred upon Sir Garret Moore in the succeeding reign, he was created Baron Moore, of Mellefont, in 1615, and Viscount Moore, of Drogheda, in 1621.—Henry, third Viscount Drogheda, was created Earl of Drogheda, in 1661; and Charles, the sixth Earl, was created Marquess of Drogheda, in Ireland, 1791, and Baron Moore, of the United Kingdom, in 1801. His son, Charles, by Anne, daughter of Francis Seymour, first Marquess of Hertford, is the present Marquess of Drogheda.

children; and prays his children upon his blessing, to be governed and directed by them on all occasions that should concern their advancement, and especially in the disposition of themselves by marriage."

Sir John Moore died a few days after he had made his will. He had, by his lady, twenty-three children; fourteen of whom died in their infancy, and three sons and six daughters survived him. Thomas, his successor, "had a special livery of his estate 18 June 1634, for the fine of £100 Irish; and, in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, had a confirmation 11 July 1638, of the castle and lands of Croghan, otherwise Castletown, otherwise young Cowlestown, Tullamoore, and all other his estate in the King's County, which was erected into the manor of Croghan, with liberty to impark 2000 acres, &c. And 19 March 1739, the last Lord passed patent, for holding two fairs, 29 April, and 10 October, yearly at Tullamoore."

JOHN, his eldest son and successor, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Ambrose Forth, of Cabragh, near Dublin, Knt., married the daughter of Sir William Sambach, Attorney-general of Ireland. His eldest son and successor, Thomas, married, in 1669, Ellen, second daughter of Dudley Colley, of Castle Carbery, in the county of Kildare, Esq., by whom he had two sons and eight daughters.

JOHN, the elder son, was many years representative of the King's County in Parliament. He was called into the Privy Council by George I. in 1714; and, for his firm attachment to the religion and laws of his country, and the succession of the house of Hanover, he was advanced into the Peerage by privy seal, dated at St. James's, September 29, and by patent, at Dublin, October 22, 1715, by the title of Baron Moore, of Tullamoore.

His Lordship took his seat on the 12th of November following; and, two days afterwards, he was appointed one of the lords to prepare an address of congratulation to the King on his accession to the throne. On the 6th of July, 1716, he was constituted a commissioner, or keeper of the great seal, during the absence of the Lord Chancellor Middleton; as he was again on the 22d of February, 1722. On the 4th of June, 1718, he obtained a reversionary grant, to him and his son, of the office of Muster-master General, and clerk of the cheque of the army and garrisons in Ireland; for which, on the surrender of Matthew Penefather, Esq., a patent passed the seal to them on the 30th of May following. His Lordship married, *first*, Mary, daughter of Elnathan Lum, Esq., banker, of Dublin; *secondly*, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Sankey, of Tenelick, in the county of Longford, Esq., widow of Sir John King, Bart., and who after the death of his Lordship, married Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough. By his first lady he had two sons, Thomas, who died young, and CHARLES, his successor; and two daughters, of whom Jane, the younger, married, January 27, 1724, William Bury, Esq., of Shannon Grove, in the county of Limerick, descended from an ancient English family.

CHARLES, second Lord Tullamoore, born in the year 1712, succeeded his father on the 8th of September, 1725. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin. His Lordship took his seat in Parliament on the 7th of December, 1733; he was of his Majesty's Privy Council, Governor of the King's County, and Muster-master General; and was created Earl of Charleville, of the King's County, by privy seal, dated July 26, and by patent, at Dublin, September 16, 1758. His Lordship married, October 13, 1737, Hester, only daughter and heiress of James Coghill, Esq., of the county of York; but

dying without issue, on the 17th of February, 1764, the earldom became extinct, while the estates devolved upon JOHN BURY, the eldest son of his sister, the Hon. Jane Moore, who, as already stated, had married William Bury, Esq., of Shannon Grove. His period of enjoyment, however, was brief; as he died on the 4th of August, 1764, within six months after the death of his uncle, and before he had completed his thirty-ninth year. By his lady, Catherine, second daughter and coheir of Francis Sadlier, of Sopwell Hall, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., (who wedded after Mr. Bury's decease, Henry Prettie, Esq. afterwards LORD DUNALLEY, and was mother of the present Lord) he left an only son,

CHARLES-WILLIAM BURY, born on the 30th of June, 1764, who, being heir-general, and representative of the noble family of Moore, Earls of Charleville, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Tullamoore, on the 7th of November, 1797; created Viscount Charleville, on the 29th of December, 1800; elected one of the representative Peers for Ireland, in November, 1801, and made EARL OF CHARLEVILLE on the 16th of February, 1806.

By his union with the heiress of Thomas-Townley Dawson, Esq., the lady, whose portrait accompanies this notice, his Lordship has an only child,

CHARLES-WILLIAM, Lord Tullamoore, born 28th of April, 1801; married 26th of February, 1821, Harriet-Charlotte-Beaujolois Campbell, daughter of the late Colonel John Campbell, of Shawfield, by his wife, the Lady Charlotte-Maria Campbell, sister of the Duke of Argyll; and has two sons and a daughter, viz.,

CHARLES-GEORGE, born in 1822;

HENRY-WALTER, born in 1823;

CATHERINE-ELEANORA-BEAUJOLOIS, born in 1824.

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY ANNE BECKETT.

The Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, Bart., of Somerby Park, in the county of Lincoln, F.R.S., espoused on the 20th of January, 1817, the Lady Anne Lowther, fifth daughter of William, present Earl of Lonsdale.

The family of Lowther, one of the most potent of the present day, is of great antiquity in the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. Lowther Hall in the former shire, has been its place of abode from time immemorial. In the eighth and the thirtieth years of *Queen* Elizabeth, Sir Richard Lowther, Knt., served the office of Sheriff for Cumberland, and in the latter shrievalty had for some time the custody of the unhappy Mary of *Scotland*, whom he conveyed upon her arrival in England, by directions of the Queen, to Carlisle Castle, but he subsequently incurred the displeasure of his royal mistress, by permitting the Duke of Norfolk to have access to his fair prisoner. Sir Richard succeeded his kinsman, the Lord Scroop, in the Wardenship of the West Marches, and was thrice employed as a commissioner in the important affairs then pending between England and Scotland. He died in 1607, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir Christopher Lowther, whose grandson, Sir John Lowther, Knt., of *Lowther Hall*, member of parliament for the county of Westmorland, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1675. His grandson and successor Sir John Lowther, M. P. for Westmorland, was advanced to the Peerage in 1696, as *Baron Lowther*, and Viscount Lonsdale, dignities which expired with his Lordship's son Henry, the third Viscount, in 1750, when the Baronetcy and estates devolved upon the last Lord's great nephew,

Sir James Lowther (eldest son of Robert Lowther, Esq., Governor of Barbadoes). This gentleman, who sate in parliament for several years for the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, was raised to the peerage in 1784, as Baron Lowther, Viscount Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale. His Lordship wedded the Lady Margaret Stuart, daughter of Earl of Bute, but having no issue, he obtained a new patent in 1797, conferring the dignities of Baron and Viscount Lowther upon himself and the heirs male of his cousin the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Baronet of Swillington. He died in 1802, when the honours created in 1784 ceased, but those of 1797 passed according to the limitation, with the deceased Earl's great estates, to his kinsman, Sir William Lowther, Baronet, who being subsequently advanced to an earldom, is now Earl of Lonsdale. His Lordship wedded in 1781, the Lady Augusta Jane, daughter of John, late Earl of Westmorland, by whom he has two sons and four daughters; of which family Lady Anne Beckett, the subject of this memoir, is the youngest daughter but one. Her Ladyship's husband, Sir John Beckett, is a privy councillor, and was Judge-Advocate General under the administration of the Duke of Wellington. He is the eldest son of the late Sir John Beckett, by Mary, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol.

THE RT. HON. LADY ANNE BECKETT.

Engraved by THOMSON *from an original Miniature by* Mrs MEE.

London, Published by Edward Mull, 26 Holles Street.

THE RT HON^BLE

LADY GEORGIANA DOVER.

Engraved by J. THOMSON, from a Painting by J. JACKSON, R.A.

London, Published by Edward Hull, 26 Holles Street.

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGIANA, BARONESS DOVER.

THE Lady whose portrait we are about to introduce is the second daughter of George, present Earl of Carlisle, and sister of the Countess Gower. Her ladyship was married, on the 7th of March, 1822, to the Honourable George-James-Welbore Agar-Ellis, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., who was advanced to the peerage by letters patent dated June 16, 1831, as BARON DOVER. His Lordship is the only surviving child of Henry, Viscount Clifden, and should he succeed his father, will inherit *that* dignity in the peerage of Ireland, with the British BARONY OF MENDIP.

The family of Ellis, which can be remotely traced, was settled at Kiddall Hall, in the county of York, at the period of the CONQUEST. The Rev. JOHN ELLIS, rector of Waddesdon, in Buckinghamshire, who died on the 3d of November, 1681, at the age of 75, married Susannah, daughter of William Welbore, of Cambridge, Esq., by Susan Troage, his first wife, and had issue :—

1. John, of St. James's, Westminster, Comptroller of the Mint, Under Secretary of State, &c., died unmarried, 1738, aged 93;—2. William;—3. Philip, a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict, and Bishop of Segni, in Italy.—4. Welbore;—5. Samuel, M.D.;—6. Charles;—7, and 8. Two daughters, one married to the Rev. —— Gawton, the other to —— Jones, Esq.

It is remarkable, that of the sons of the Rev. John Ellis, one (John) was Under Secretary of State to King William III.—another (William) was Secretary of State to James II. in his exile—a third (Philip) was a Roman Catholic Bishop in Italy—and a fourth (Welbore) was a Protestant Bishop in Ireland.—William, the second son, who received the honour of Knighthood, and went over to Ireland as secretary to James Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Lieutenant in the reign of James II., acquired considerable estates in that country. He died at Rome, unmarried, about the year 1737.

WELBORE ELLIS, D.D., his brother and heir, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, was constituted Bishop of Kildare on the 22d of September, 1705, and translated to the see of Meath on the 13th of March, 1731. His Lordship, who died on the 1st of January, 1733-4, married Diana, daughter of Sir John Briscoe, of Amberley Castle, Sussex (by Anne Knollys, only daughter of Nicholas, Earl of Banbury,* by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Mountjoy, Earl of Newport). By that lady he had (with several children who

* For a circumstantial detail of the celebrated Banbury case, refer to BURKE's *Extinct and Dormant Peerage*.

died in infancy) a daughter, born on the 26th of August, 1707; and a son born in 1713.

Anne, the daughter, married, *first*, Henry Agar, Esq., of whom we shall presently have occasion to speak; and *secondly*, George Dunbar, Esq., and died in 1765.

WELBORE ELLIS, the surviving son of the Bishop, was distinguished amongst the political characters of the period in which he lived. In 1749, he was a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1755, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; in 1763, Secretary at War; in 1765 and 1770, again Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; and in 1782, Secretary of State. On the 13th of August, 1794, he was created a peer by the title of Lord Mendip, of Mendip, in the county of Somerset, with remainder to the issue male of his sister, by her marriage with Henry Agar, Esq. He married, *first*, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Sir William Stanhope, K.B., which lady died issueless in 1761. He espoused, *secondly*, Anne, sister and heiress of the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, Governor of the Isle of Wight, and that lady died (also without issue) in December, 1803.

His Lordship died on the 2d of February,* 1802, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded by his great nephew, Henry Welbore, Viscount Clifden, the present Lord Mendip, who, pursuant to his uncle's will, assumed the surname and arms of Ellis.

The Agars, from whom Lord Clifden paternally descends, are of French extraction, and belonged to the Comté Venaissin, whence they fled during the wars of religion in that country. CHARLES AGAR, Esq., of Yorkshire, married Ellis, daughter of Peter Blancheville, Esq., of the county of Kilkenny, and settled in Ireland. His son, JAMES AGAR, Esq., of Gowran Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, who sate for many years in the Irish Parliament, respectively for the boroughs of Leighlin and Gowran, married, *first*, in 1692, Susannah, daughter of John Alexander, Esq., but had no issue. He wedded, *secondly*, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wemyss, of Danesfort, by whom (who died in 1771, at the age of 106) he had two sons and two daughters, viz.,

1. HENRY, his heir;—2. James, married, in 1741, Rebecca, only daughter of William, Lord Castle Durrow, and sister of Henry, Viscount Ashbrook, died, in 1769, leaving issue—GEORGE, born in 1754; created, in 1790, Lord Callen; elected, in 1800, one of the representative Irish peers, and died, in 1815, when the title became extinct—Charles, born in 1755, in holy orders, Archdeacon of Emly—Mary, born in 1743, married, in 1760, Philip Savage, Esq.; —3. Ellis, created Countess of Brandon, in her own right, in 1758; married, *first*, in 1726, to Theobald, Viscount Mayo; *secondly*, in 1745, Francis, to Lord Athenry, and died without issue in 1789, when the earldom of Brandon became extinct;—4. Mary, married, in 1742, James Smyth, of Tinny, in the county of Wicklow, Esq., son of Edward Smyth, Bishop of Down and Connor.

The elder son, HENRY AGAR, Esq., who sat in the first Irish Parliament of George II. for the borough of Gowran, married, in 1733, as already mentioned, ANNE ELLIS, only daughter of Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath, and sister of Welbore Ellis, first Lord Mendip, and died in 1745, leaving issue:—

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* In the hall of Christ-church, in the University of Oxford, is the portrait of his Lordship; as are also the portraits of his father, the Bishop of Meath, and his nehpew Charles Agar, first Earl of Normanton, Archbishop of Dublin, etc.

1. James, first Viscount Clifden, born March 25, 1734;—2. Welbore Ellis, born in 1735, one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Customs, and Deputy Muster-Master of England, married, in 1762, Gertrude Hotham, daughter of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., by Gertrude Stanhope, daughter of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, and died without issue in 1805;—3. Charles, Archbishop of Dublin, created Earl of Normanton;*—4. Henry, in holy orders, rector of Iniscarra, in the county of Cork, married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Tyrrell, of Oxford, Esq., and died in 1798, leaving issue—Charles Welbore, in holy orders, died in 1810—Henry, of Bombay, married, and has issue—and Gertrude;—5. Diana, died in 1814.

James Agar, first Baron and Viscount Clifden, was a Privy Councillor in Ireland, one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Customs, and Postmaster-General of that kingdom. Previously to his elevation to the peerage, he sate for many years as one of the representatives of the county of Kilkenny, in Parliament. He married, on the 20th of March, 1760, Lucia, eldest daughter of John Martin, Esq., and widow of the Hon. Henry Boyle Walsingham, second son of Henry, Earl of Shannon. By that lady, who died on the 26th of July, 1802, he had issue:—

1. Henry-Welbore, his successor;—2. John Ellis, in holy orders, born in 1763, married, in 1792, Harriet Flower, second daughter of William, Viscount Ashbrook, and died without issue in 1797, and his lady in 1813;—3. Charles-Bagnal, barrister at law, born in 1767, married in 1804, Anne-Maria Hunt, only daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Llanhydroch, in Cornwall, and sole heiress of her great uncle, Henry Robartes, third Earl of Radnor, died in 1811, leaving issue—Thomas, born in 1808—Edward, born in 1811, died in 1818;—4. Anne Emilia, born 1765, died in 1821.

The Viscount died on the 1st of January, 1789, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry-Welbore the present Viscount, who, prior to his father's death, had for several years represented the county of Kilkenny in the Irish Parliament, and, subsequently, till the death of his uncle (Feb. 2, 1802) Lord Mendip, the borough of Heytesbury, in the English Parliament. His Lordship has for some years filled the offices of Clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland, and Recorder of Gowran. He is perhaps the only nobleman now

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* His Lordship, born in 1736, was educated at Westminster school, and at Christ-church, Oxford. He entered into holy orders, and was appointed Chaplain to Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, K.G., whilst Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1763. Having previously been promoted to the Deanery of Kilmore, he was consecrated, in 1768, Bishop of Cloyne; in 1771, Archbishop of Cashell; and in 1801, Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Glandelagh, and Primate of Ireland. He married, in 1776, Jane, eldest daughter of William Benson, of the county of Down, Esq., by whom he had issue:—1. Welbore Ellis, the present Earl, born in 1773;—2. George-Charles, F.R.S., born in 1780;—3. James, in holy orders, born in 1781;—4. Henry Wilson, died an infant;—5. Frances Anne, married, in 1798, Thomas Ralph, second Viscount Hawarden. His Grace was elevated to the peerage of Ireland by letters patent dated the 12th of June, 1795, in the dignity of Baron Somerton, of Somerton, in the county of Kildare—created Viscount Somerton, on the 12th of December, 1800, and Earl of Normanton, on the 7th of February, 1806. He died in 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Welbore Ellis, the present Earl, who married, in 1816, Diana Herbert, eldest daughter of George Augustus, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K.G., and has issue:—1. James-Charles-Herbert, Viscount Somerton, born in 1818;—2. Mary, born in 1822;—3. Herbert, born in 1823;—4. Charles, born in 1824.

alive who has been a member in four different houses of Parliament consecutively; namely, the Irish Houses of Commons and Lords, and the English Houses of Commons and Lords. His Lordship is a frequent, useful, and able speaker upon all subjects connected with Ireland, and is distinguished for his patriotic attachment to the best interests of his country.

Viscount Clifden, Lord Clifden, Baron of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, and (as a peer of Great Britain) Lord Mendip, Baron Mendip, in the county of Somerset, F.S.A., &c., was born on the 22d of January, 1761. His Lordship married, on the 10th of March, 1792, the Lady Caroline Spencer, eldest daughter of George, third Duke of Marlborough, K.G. (by Caroline Russell, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Bedford) by whom (who died on the 23d of November, 1813) he had issue:—1. Caroline Anne, born October 26, 1794, died on the 12th of May, 1814;—2. George-James Welbore, Lord Dover, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., born on the 14th of January, 1797, and married, as before intimated, on the 7th of March, 1822, to the *Lady* Georgiana Howard, second daughter of the present Earl of Carlisle, by whom he has issue:—1. Henry, born February 25, 1825;—2. Leopold-George, born May 13, 1829, to whom Leopold, King of Belgium, stood godfather;—3. George-Victor, born April 21, 1830, to whom Her R. H. Duchess of Kent stood sponsor in person;—4. Lucia-Caroline-Elizabeth, born January 9, 1827;—5. Caroline-Anne-Harriet, born March 12, 1828;—6. A daughter, born January 5, 1832.

Having thus briefly sketched the lineage of the families of Ellis and Agar, we proceed to notice, more at length than we have done under her Ladyship's sister Countess Gower, the line of the Howards, of which Lady Dover is a member.

Lord William Howard, the second surviving son of Thomas, the fourth Duke of Norfolk, was ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle.* This nobleman—Warden of the Western Marches, and known by the name of "Bald Willy," or "Belted Will Howarde"† was restored in blood, from the attaint of his father (who had been implicated with Mary, Queen of Scots) by Act of Parliament, in the year 1603. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, and sister and coheir of George, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland; and, in her right, became possessed of Naworth Castle, in the county of Cumberland, the ancient seat of her father's family; as well as of Henderskelfe, the site of Castle Howard, in Yorkshire.—With reference to Naworth Castle, Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, observes that, from the rigour with which his Lordship "repressed the Border excesses, the name of Belted Will Howard is still famous in our traditions. In the Castle of Naworth, his apartments, containing a bed-room, oratory, and library, are still shown. They impress us with an unpleasing idea of the life of a lord warden of the

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* Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas, Lord Audley of Walden, had three sons: Thomas, afterwards Earl of Suffolk; Henry, who died young; and William; with two daughters: Elizabeth, who died in her infancy; and Margaret, married to Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset.

† "Belted Will Howard is marching here,
And hot Lord Dacre, with many a spear."
Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

marches. Three or four strong doors, separating these rooms from the rest of the castle, indicate apprehensions of treachery from his garrison; and the secret winding passages through which he could privately descend into the guard-room, or even into the dungeons, imply the necessity of no small degree of secret superintendence on the part of the governor. As the ancient books and furniture have remained undisturbed, the venerable appearance of these apartments, and the armour scattered around the chamber, almost lead us to expect the arrival of the warden in person."

The Dacre family, maternal ancestors of Lady Dover, is here also entitled to notice. "The well-known family of Dacre," remarks Sir Walter Scott,* "is derived from the exploits of one of their ancestors at the siege of Acre or Ptolemais, under Richard Cœur de Lion. There were two powerful branches of that name. The first family, called Lord Dacres of the south, held the castle of the same name, and are ancestors to the present Lord Dacre. The other family, descended from the same stock, were called Lord Dacres of the north, and were Barons of Gillesland and Graystock. A chieftain of the latter branch was Warden of the West Marches during the reign of Edward VI. He was a man of a hot and obstinate character, as appears from some particulars of Lord Surry's letter to Henry VIII., giving an account of his behaviour at the siege and storm of Jedburgh. It is printed in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, Appendix to the Introduction." Of the proceedings at the storm and capture of Jedburgh, here mentioned, Pinkerton, in his History of Scotland,† gives the following very curious particulars:

"The Englishe advanced from Berwick to Jedburgh, amid constant skirmishes with the Scots; 'I assure your Grace,' says Surry to Wolsey, 'that I found at this time the Scots the boldest men, and the most ardent, that ever I beheld of any nation;' their conflicts were perpetual, though they amounted only to about 1500, hastily gathered by the border chieftains, against an army of 9000, almost entirely cavalry; and 'were 40,000 such valiant men assembled,' proceeds the English general, dreadful would be the encounter." But all their efforts could not prevent the pillage of Tividale, and the conflagration of the fair town of Jedburgh, containing at that time twice as many houses as Berwick, many of them of beautiful architecture; it was defended by six strong towers, and was capable of receiving a garrison of 1000 cavalry. Sir William Bulmer, and Sir Thomas Tempest, conducted the strong detachment which captured the town, and gave it completely to the flames, so that a re-edification was necessary before it could be inhabited. But this achievement was followed by an unexpected and strange disaster, on the side of the English. Their camp was surrounded with the provision-waggons, and a ditch; but while Surry was engaged in the assault of the abbey, which lasted till two hours after night fell, Dacre had, for some unknown cause, stationed his cavalry without the precinct of the camp. Next day Surry sent Dacre to attack the Castle of Ferniherst, along with Sir Arthur Darcy and Sir Mamaduke Constable; but that hold being surrounded with a wood, was well defended, and before it yielded, many on both sides were slain and wounded. On his return Dacre resumed his former station on the outside of the camp; and about eight o'clock, while he sat at supper with Surry, the horses of his cavalry broke loose, and

* *Vide* notes to *The Lay of the Last Minstrel.* † Vol. ii. p. 120.

running around the camp, spread an universal alarm, as it was supposed the Scots were assaulting the intrenchments, and many guns, and not less than 100 sheaves of arrows were discharged at them. Of 1500 horses, thus running wild, not 700 were saved; about 500 were shot, or wandered in divers directions; 250 ran into Jedburgh, still in flames, where they were seized and carried off by Scottish women; fifty plunged to death down a precipice. It is risible to find Surry, an honest and credulous soldier, seriously imputing this disaster to demons. He affirms that Dacre, and all his men, beheld spirits and fearful signs six times that night; and that the whole army believe that the infernal prince was six times among them. It was apparently a stratagem of the Scots, as their women were ready to seize what horses they could; nor is such a stratagem against cavalry unknown in a former Scottish history."*

Lord William Howard died in 1640, and was buried at Greystoke, in Cumberland. By his lady, with whom he lived in wedlock sixty-three years, he had issue:—

1. Philip, from whom the Earl of Carlisle is lineally descended;—2. Sir Francis Howard, Knt., of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, ancestor of the present Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby;—3. Sir William Howard, Knt., of Brafferton, in Yorkshire;—4. Sir Charles Howard, Knt.;—5. Thomas: also three daughters—Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret.

Philip, the eldest son of Lord William Howard, received the honour of knighthood in the year 1604. He died in his father's lifetime; leaving issue, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir John Carryl, of Hacting, in the county of Sussex, Knt.:—

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* Lord Dacre was also in the battle of Flodden Field.—"At the hour of four in the afternoon," says Pinkerton, "the battle commenced. The Admiral, perceiving the Scots descend in four large bodies, armed with long spears, requested his father to extend and strengthen the van, by drawing up the middle division on its left. Sir Edward Howard was then encountered by Huntley and Home, and his division thrown into great disorder, till Dacre advanced his cavalry in its support: but the Admiral, now joined by Dacre, routed and slew Crawford and Montrose. The King's battalions opposed those of Surry, while Stanley on the left wheeled round the eminence, and attacked in flank Lennox and Argyle, who being slain, their battalions were totally routed. But the Scottish historians say, that the undisciplined Highlanders, under the latter two nobles, rushed down the hill, though La Motte and other French officers exerted themselves to prevent this fatal step, and by their consequent discomfiture occasioned the calamity of the day—Stanley attacking them in the rear, a measure generally decisive of an engagement. James had altogether forgotten his character of monarch and general, and rushed on with the illaudable valour of a common soldier. While the English leaders, conscious of their duty and importance, preserved a station, from which they could discern and direct the actions of their bands, James and his nobles dismounted, and struggled in front with the mass of English bill-men. In this vain and inglorious contest, many Scotch peers fell; but Bothwell and his reserve advancing, and valiantly supporting the King's attack, the standard of Surry was endangered. At this critical moment, that part of the left wing which was led by Crawford and Montrose being routed, Huntley having fled, and Home's battalion being thus separated, and apparently obliged to stand on the defensive against the cavalry under Dacre, the Admiral advanced his division, and assailed in flank that of the Scottish king, and the reserve under Bothwell, which had bravely advanced in his support. James fell, amid heaps of his warlike peers and gentlemen, being pierced with an arrow, and mortally wounded on the head with a bill. Though Stanley, having dispersed the right wing, now pursued their track, and came upon the rear of the Scottish centre, it still maintained the shock; and, arranged in the form of a circle, disputed the victory with surrounding enemies, till the approach of night terminated the conflict. As Home's band had defeated a part of the English army, and the Scottish centre had not retired, Surry was uncertain of the victory, till the returning dawn discovered that the field was abandoned by the foe."

1. Sir William, his heir;—2. John;—3. Philip, killed at Rowton Heath, anno 1645, fighting under the royal banner; with two daughters:—Elizabeth, married to Bartholomew Fromand, of Cheam, in Surrey, Esq.;—and Alathea, wife of Thomas, second Viscount Fairfax.

Sir William Howard married Mary, eldest daughter of William, Lord Eure, by whom he had five sons and as many daughters, viz.,

1. William, who died in his father's lifetime;—2. CHARLES, his heir, first Earl of Carlisle;—3. Philip;—4. Thomas, married Mary, Duchess of Richmond, daughter of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham;—5. John:—1. Mary, married to Sir Nathan Atkins, Knt.;—2. Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Gower of Stittenham, in the county of York, Knt.;—3. Catherine, married Sir John Lawson, of Brough Hall, in the same county, Bart.;—4. Frances, married Sir George Downing, of Gamlingay Park, Cambridgeshire, Knt. and Bart.;—5. Margaret, married Alexander Leslie, second Earl of Leven in Scotland.

CHARLES, the first Earl of Carlisle, was chosen, in 1660, M.P. for the county of Cumberland, for which shire he had been sheriff in 1650. In 1660, he was appointed *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Essex; and, in the same year, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland.

Having been highly instrumental in the restoration of *King* CHARLES II., he was, in consideration thereof, and of other loyal services, advanced, by letters patent, dated 20th of April, 1661, to the dignities of Baron Dacre, of Gillesland, Viscount Howard, of Morpeth, and Earl of the city of Carlisle. In 1663, his Lordship was sent ambassador to the Czar of Muscovy; and, in the year following, to the Kings of Sweden and Denmark. Upon his return, towards the close of the year, he was deputed to carry the insignia of the Order of the Garter to Charles XI., King of Sweden; and he was subsequently, as his Majesty's proxy, installed at Windsor. In 1672, his Lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county palatine of Durham, and city of the same. He was afterwards made Governor of Jamaica, where he continued some years, and returned to England in 1680. His Lordship died in 1684, and was interred in the minster of the cathedral of York; where, beneath his effigies, on a monumental pillar of white marble, is the following inscription:

Near this place is interred
Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle,
Viscount Morpeth, Baron Dacres, of Gillesland,
Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland,
Vice-admiral of the coasts of Northumberland,
Cumberland, Bishoprick of Durham, town and
County of Newcastle, and maritime parts adjacent,
Governor of Jamaica, Privy-Counsellor
To King Charles the Second, and his ambassador
Extraordinary to the Czar of Muscovy,
And the Kings of Sweden and Denmark,
In the years MDCLXIII and MDCLXIV;
Whose effigy is placed at the top of this monument.
He was not more distinguished by the
Nobility and antiquity of his family,
Than he was by the sweetness and affability
Of a natural charming temper,
Which being improved by the peculiar
Ornament of solid greatness,
Courage, justice, generosity, and a public spirit,
Made him a great blessing

To the age and nation wherein he lived.
In business he was sagacious and diligent,
And in war, circumspect, steady, and intrepid,
In council wise and penetrating.
And though his character may secure him
A place in the annals of fame,
Yet the filial piety of a daughter,
May be allowed to dedicate
This monumental pillar to his memory.
Obiit xxiv. Feb. 1684. Ætat. 56.

Charles, the first Earl of Carlisle, married Anne, daughter of Edward, Lord Howard of Escrick, and had issue :—

1. EDWARD, his successor ;—2. Frederick Christian, born at Copenhagen, and killed at the siege of Luxemburg, buried in Westminster Abbey, in 1684 ;—3. Charles, died young :—1. Mary, married Sir John Fenwick, of Wallington, Northumberland, Bart. ;—2. Anne, married Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, Cumberland, Bart., afterwards Viscount Preston ;—3. Catherine, died unmarried.

EDWARD, second Earl of Carlisle, was M.P. for Morpeth in 1661 and 1678, and for Carlisle in 1681. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir William Uvedale, of Wickham, in Hampshire, and widow of Sir William Berkeley, Knt., he had issue :—

1. CHARLES, his successor ;—2. Edward, died young ;—3. William, M.P. for Carlisle in 1695 and 1698, died unmarried ;—4. Frederick, died young ;—5 and 6. Anne, and Mary, died unmarried.

CHARLES, the third Earl, was Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland in 1688-89. He was M.P. for Morpeth, in the Convention Parliament of the same year, and for the same place until his father's decease, in 1692. In 1699, he was *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Cambridge ; and, in 1700, he was appointed one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bedchamber. In the reign of William III. he was also constituted Deputy Earl Marshal, during the minority of the Duke of Norfolk ; and he was a Member of the Privy Council, First Commissioner of the Treasury, Governor of the town and castle of Carlisle, Vice Admiral of the sea-coasts adjacent, &c. At the coronation of her Majesty, Queen Anne, he was again constituted Earl Marshal ; and, afterwards, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. In 1706, he was one of the Commissioners to treat with the Scots respecting the union of the two kingdoms. At the demise of the Queen, he was one of the Lords chosen by her successor to be Lords Justices for the government of the kingdom till his Majesty's arrival from Hanover. Subsequently he was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed First Commissioner of the Treasury. In 1714, he was again appointed Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland ; in 1715, Governor of the town and castle of Carlisle; in 1717, Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets thereof ; and, in 1723, Governor and Captain of Windsor Castle, and Lord Warden of the forest of Windsor, in which post, in 1727, he was continued by his Majesty *King* GEORGE II., and was a fourth time appointed Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. On resigning the government of Windsor Castle, he was appointed Lord Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests and chases, north of Trent, and Master of his Majesty's fox-hounds.

This nobleman, who was distinguished by his literary and poetical talents,* died at Bath, in 1738, and was buried at Castle Howard, in the burial-place which he had built for his family. By his wife, Anne Capel, daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Essex—a lady eminent for her beneficence to the indigent—he had issue :—

1. HENRY, his successor;—2. The Hon. Charles Howard, K.B., M.P., a General in the army, &c., died unmarried;—3. Elizabeth, married, *first*, Nicholas, Lord Lechmere; *secondly*, Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, Bart.;—4. Anne, a poetess,† married, *first*, Richard Ingram, third Viscount Irwin; *secondly*, Colonel James Douglas;—5. Mary, died unmarried.

HENRY, the fourth Earl, K.G., served in Parliament for the borough of Morpeth from 1714 until he succeeded to the peerage. He was one of the assistants to the Duke of Somerset, as chief mourner at the funeral of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1751. He married the Lady Frances Spencer, only daughter of Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, by his first wife, the Lady Arabella, youngest daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. By her Ladyship he had three sons, and two daughters :—

1. Charles, returned M.P. for the county of York, in the Parliament summoned to meet in June, 1741, died in the month of August following;—2. Henry, died young;—3. Robert, died in 1743;—4. Arabella, married Jonathan Cope, son and heir of Sir Jonathan Cope, of Brewern Abbey, Oxfordshire, Bart.;—5. Diana, married Thomas Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, Esq.

His Lordship married, *secondly*, Isabel, daughter of William, Lord Byron, by whom he had further issue :—

1. FREDERICK, his successor;—2. Anne, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia;—3. Frances, married John Radcliffe, of Hitchin, Herts, Esq., died in 1808;—4. Elizabeth, married, *first*, to Peter Delmé, Esq., who died in 1789; and, *secondly*, to Captain Charles Garnier, R.N., who was drowned in 1786; her Ladyship died in 1813;—5. Juliana.

The Earl's second lady survived him, and married the late Sir William Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, in Cumberland, Bart., a gentleman well known in the literary world. Her Ladyship died in 1795.

FREDERICK, fifth Earl of Carlisle, who succeeded his father on the 4th of September, 1758, was born on the 28th of May, 1748. Having been elected, whilst on his travels, one of the Knights Companions of the Order of the Thistle, he was invested with the insignia of that order, on the 27th of February, 1768, at Turin, the King of Sardinia representing his Britannic Majesty on that occasion. On the 13th of June, 1777, his Lordship was sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Councillors, and appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household. In the month of April, 1778, he was appointed, though unsuccessfully, one of the Commissioners (with Mr. Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland, and Governor Johnson) "to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders subsisting in certain of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, and provinces, in North America." On the 6th of November, 1779, he was nominated a Lord of Trade; and, on the 9th of February, 1780, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In the last-mentioned year, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1782, he

* *Vide* PARK's *Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. iv. page 170. † *Ibid.* vol. v.

was recalled; and he joined the administration upon the memorable coalition of Mr. Fox with Lord North. He was at all times a stanch supporter of Mr. Fox's party. In 1793, he was honoured with the Order of the Garter.

His Lordship wrote several plays and poems, and a work upon the construction of theatres. He possessed a considerable portion of literary taste, and displayed that acquaintance with the fine arts, as well as that liberality in encouraging them, which add dignity to rank, and make wealth and high station at once useful and respectable. In conjunction with the Duke of Bridgewater, he purchased the Orleans Gallery; and he is thought to have been possessed of one of the best collection of paintings in the kingdom. At the period of his death, which occurred on the 4th of September, 1825, his Lordship was one of the oldest members of the House of Peers, in which assembly he had enjoyed a seat for the long term of fifty-six years.

The Earl married, on the 12th of March, 1770, Margaret-Caroline, daughter of Granville-Leveson Gower, first Marquess of Stafford, K.G., by whom (who died on the 25th of January, 1824) he had issue:—

1. Isabella-Caroline, born in 1771, married, in 1789, John Campbell Lord Cawdor;—2. George, his successor, the present Earl, born on the 17th of September, 1773;—3. Charlotte, born in 1774, died unmarried;—4. Susan-Maria, born in 1776, died in 1783;—5. Louisa, born in 1778, died in 1781;—6. Elizabeth, born, November 13, 1780, married April 22, 1799, John-Henry, Duke of Rutland, died November 29, 1825;—7. William, born in 1781;—8. Gertrude, born in 1783, married in 1806, William Sloane, Esq.;—9. Frederick, Major in the 10th Hussars, born in 1785, married in 1811, Frances-Susan, only daughter of Lady Anne Wyndham (by her first husband, William-Henry Lambton, of Lambton Hall, Durham, Esq.), and killed at Waterloo, in 1815;—10. John-Henry-Edward, in holy orders, born in 1796, married in 1824, Henrietta-Elizabeth, daughter of John Wright, of Mapperley, in Nottinghamshire, Esq.

George, sixth and present Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of East Yorkshire, was, for several years previously to the death of his father, one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Cumberland; and, in the administration of 1806, he was employed in a diplomatic mission to Berlin. His Lordship married, in March, 1801, the Lady Georgiana Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.G., by whom he has issue six sons and six daughters. Of the latter, Georgiana, the second, married, as already stated, on the 7th of March, 1822, the Honourable George-James-Welbore-Agar Ellis, now Lord Dover, only son of Viscount Clifden; Harriet, married, May 27, 1823, George Granville, Earl Gower; and Caroline, married, in July, 1823, the Hon. William-Sebright Lascelles, third son of the Earl of Harewood, and M.P. for the borough of Northallerton,

THE RT. HON^{BLE} LADY JOHN THYNNE.

Engraved by DEAN *from a Painting by* ROBINSON

London Published by Edward Bull, 16 Hollis Street.

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY JOHN THYNNE.

ANNE-CONSTANTIA BERESFORD, daughter of the Rev. Charles-Cobbe Beresford (brother of the first Marquess of Waterford), by Anne, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart., espoused, in 1824, the Right Honourable and Reverend *Lord* JOHN THYNNE, third son of Thomas, present Marquess of Bath. Her Ladyship's paternal ancestors, originally of Beresford, in the parish of Alstonfield, in Staffordshire, flourished, for many centuries, in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Leicester; whence, having spread into the shires of Derby, Nottingham, Kent, and Lincoln, and the city of London, a branch of the Kentish line, passing into Ireland, was advanced to a baronetcy, in the person of Sir Tristram Beresford, on the 5th of May, 1665, and to the peerage, in the dignities of Baron, Viscount, and Earl, in his great-grandson, SIR MARCUS BERESFORD.

Sir Tristram Beresford, Knight, of Coleraine, member for the county of Londonderry, in the Parliament of 1661; was created a Baronet by *King* CHARLES II., for his good and faithful services. His grandson,

Sir Tristram, the third baronet, was attainted, in 1689, by King James's Parliament, having commanded a regiment of foot in the service of William, against that monarch. His only son,

Sir Marcus, the fourth baronet, married, in 1717, the *Lady* CATHERINE POER, BARONESS DE LA POER, in her own right, daughter and heiress of James, Earl of Tyrone;* and, in three years afterwards (November 4, 1720), was

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* This James, Earl of Tyrone, was lineally descended from Sir Roger la Poer, who accompanied Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in his expedition to Ireland, and obtained considerable grants of lands upon the reduction of that kingdom. Nicholas la Poer, one of his lineal descendants, was summoned to parliament by writ, as Baron la Poer, in 1375; and thrice afterwards—in 1378, 1381, and 1383—the writs being the most ancient that remain in the rolls-office of Ireland. His Lordship's son, Richard la Poer, of Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford, second Baron, was created, in 1452, Lord la Poer, Baron of Curraghmore. He married the daughter of Richard Butler, second son of the Earl of Ormonde, and was succeeded by his son PETER, third Baron la Poer, and second Baron of Curraghmore, who espoused the daughter of Lord Decies; and left a son successor, RICHARD, who married the Lady Catherine Butler, daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormonde—and his descendant in the fifth degree, RICHARD, was created, in 1673, Viscount Decies, and Earl of Tyrone. His Lordship's eldest son, John, the second earl, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his only brother James, who married Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Andrew Rickards, Esq., of Dangan Spidoge, in the county of Kilkenny. Upon the decease of this nobleman, without male

himself advanced to the peerage of Ireland, in the dignities of *Baron Beresford, of Beresford, in the county of Cavan*, and VISCOUNT TYRONE. On the 18th of July, 1746, he was raised to the EARLDOM OF TYRONE. His Lordship's elder son and successor, GEORGE DE LA POER, the second Earl, was enrolled amongst the Peers of Great Britain, on the 21st of August, 1786, as BARON TYRONE, of Haverfordwest, in the county of Pembroke; and was created, on the 1[illegible]th of August, 1789, Marquess of Waterford, in the peerage of Ireland.* The second son of Marcus, first Earl of Tyrone,

JOHN BERESFORD, barrister at law, a commissioner of the revenue of Ireland, taster of wines in the port of Dublin, a member of his Majesty's Privy Council in Great Britain and Ireland, &c., married, *first*, on the 12th of November, 1760, Anne Constantia, daughter of General Count de Ligondes, of the house of Ligondes, of Auvergne;† and *secondly*, in 1774, Barbara, second daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Baronet, of Magbie Hill,‡ North Britain. His fourth son, by his first marriage,

The Rev. CHARLES-COBBE BERESFORD, born on the 22d of October, 1770, married Amelia, ninth daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart.; the third daughter of this marriage, ANNE-CONSTANTIA, having espoused, as stated at the commencement, *Lord* JOHN THYNNE, is the lady whose portrait is thus introduced.

The family name of the Marquess of Bath—THYNNE—has experienced a somewhat whimsical change, from that of BOTEVILE. In the reign of JOHN, two brothers, Sir Geoffrey and Oliver Botevile, men of rank and consideration in Poictou, came over to England to assist the king against his rebellious barons. Sir Geoffrey, the elder brother, was constituted Governor of Belvoir

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issue, in 1535, the earldom of Tyrone and viscounty of Decies became extinct. His Lordship's only daughter and heiress, the *Lady* CATHERINE POER, succeeded, however, to the barony of LA POER, and married Sir Marcus Beresford, Bart., afterwards made Earl of Tyrone, as in the text.

* This nobleman, who succeeded to the barony of De la Poer, on the decease of his mother, in 1769, married, in the same year, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Monk, Esq., of Charleville, by the Lady Isabella Bentinck, daughter of Henry, first Duke of Portland. His Lordship's successor in honours and estates, was HENRY, second Marquess of Waterford, who married Susanna, only daughter and heiress of George, second Earl of Tyrconnel. He died on the 16th of July, 1826, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HENRY, the present Marquess, who was born on the 26th of April, 1811.

† The grandfather of the count was a colonel in the French service. Having been taken prisoner at the battle of Blenheim, he was sent to England, with Mareschal Tallard, and he there married Frances, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, relict of Thomas, sixth Viscount Kilmorey, and of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon. By that lady, he had one son, the father of Mrs. Beresford.

‡ His other children, by his first marriage, were:—1. Marcus, who married Frances-Arabella, daughter of Joseph, first Earl of Miltown;—2. George, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, married Frances, daughter of Jervis-Parker Bushe, of Kilfane, Esq.;—3. John Claudius, M.P., &c., married Elizabeth M'Kenzie, daughter of Archibald Menzies, Esq.;—4. Catherine, married to Lieutenant Colonel the Right Hon. Henry-Theophilus Clements;—5. Anne Constantia, married, *first*, to Robert Uniacke, of Woodhouse, in the county of Waterford, Esq.; *secondly*, to — Doyne, Esq.;—6. Jane, married to the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.

Mr. Beresford's family, by his second lady, was:—1. Henry-Barre, married Eliza daughter of John Bailey, Esq.;—2. William-Hamilton;—3. Hannah;—4. Frances-Honoria, married to James White, Esq.;—5. Elizabeth;—6. Clara, married to the Rev. James-Spencer Knox.

Castle, in Lincolnshire. He settled at Stretton, in the county of Salop, upon lands, ever since known as "Botevile's Lye," granted to him by William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel.

WILLIAM BOTEVILE, son of Sir Geoffrey, died in 1256, leaving a son, Sir JOHN BOTEVILE, whose name is recorded in an ancient roll, amongst the knights of Shropshire, who served at the celebrated siege of Kaerlaverock. Of Sir John's two sons, Sir Adam and Walter, the former was attainted of high treason, for taking part with Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, at the battle of Borough Bridge, in 1322. The sixth in descent from Walter,

John Botevile, acquired, by residing in one of the inns of court, the name of *John o' th' Inne*, a designation contracted in time to *Thynne*. He lived in the reign of Edward IV. His grandson, Thomas Thynne, *alias* Botevile,* of Stretton, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Eynes, or Heynes, of Stretton, Esq., by Joyce, his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Humphrey Gatacre, who was Esquire of the Body to Henry VI., and who married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Richard Blyke, Esq. John, the father of Humphrey Gatacre, married Joyce, daughter and heiress of Sir John Burley, son of Sir Roger, son of Sir John Burley, who married Amicia, daughter of Sir Richard Pembruge, Knight of the Garter. By this match, the present Marquess of Bath is entitled to quarter the arms of Eynes, Blyke, Fylelode, Astley, Gatacre, Burley, and Pembruge; all very ancient and considerable families in the counties of Salop and Hereford; the Burleys and Pembruges being also eminent for having Knights of the Garter descended from them in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.

Thomas Thynne, mentioned above, had, by his wife Margaret, two sons, John and William.† The former, knighted by the Duke of Somerset (to whom he was secretary) in the camp before Roxburgh, in 1547—having been in the great battle of Musselburgh, on the 10th of September, and at the siege of Leith—was the founder of the magnificent family mansion, at Longleate, in Wiltshire.‡ In 1550, he obtained a grant of the manor of Kempsford, in the

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* William Thynne, another of his grandsons, a learned and ingenious man, educated at Oxford, was Master of the Household to Henry VIII. He collected all the ancient copies of Chaucer, collated and corrected them, and published an edition of the poet's works, with notes, in folio, in 1542. He died in 1546, and was buried in the church of Allhallows, Barking, Great Tower Street, London. His son, Francis Thynne, was educated at Tunbridge School, whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Oxford. He afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and obtained the appointment of Lancaster Herald. He wrote a "Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Heraulde at Armes," which was published by Hearne, the antiquary. He also wrote, "Histories concerning Ambassadors," published in 1651; and a "History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports," which, with many other productions of his pen, remains in MS. He was also the continuator of the Annals of Scotland, in "Holinshed's Chronicles." It was his intention to publish an edition of Chaucer, founded on his father's edition, with the notes of John Stow; but he resigned the task to Speght, on the appearance of whose edition, in 1599, he drew up "Animadversions and Corrections," addressed to Sir Thomas Egerton. This work remained in MS. till the year 1810, when it was published by M. Todd, in his "Illustrations of the Writings of Gower and Chaucer."

† William Thynne was, in 1546, made Receiver of the Marches. Dying in 1584, he was buried in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument of marble and alabaster erected to his memory, with an inscription, showing that he was "a great traveller, a brave soldier, and a devout Christian."

‡ Gilpin, in his "Western Tour," states that the architect of Longleate was John of Padua; but this is uncertain. "The books of the building of Longleate are at this time remaining

county of Gloucester; and, in 1558, he served in Parliament for Wilts, and afterwards for Heytesbury. He possessed great wealth. At his funeral, in 1580, sixty gowns were given to as many poor men, sixty-one mourning suits to as many servants, and mourning cloaks to a great number of gentlemen. His remains, attended by the Heralds, with pennons, and numerous escutcheons, &c., were conveyed to the church of Deverell Langbridge, in the county of Wilts, in a waggon, as there were then no hearses. The funeral expenses amounted to 320*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, a large sum in those days. Sir John's monument, in Deverell Langbridge church, shows that he was *seneschallus hospitii* to the Duke of Somerset, and a warm partisan of the reformed religion, even in the time of *Queen* MARY.—Sir John Thynne married, *first*, Christian, daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, and sister and heiress of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., who founded and endowed Gresham College, and built the Royal Exchange, in London; *secondly*, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wroughton, of Broad Hington, in the county of Wilts, Knt. His eldest son and successor, by his first lady,

Sir John Thynne, of Longleate, who received the honour of knighthood from James I., at the Charter House, London, four days after his Majesty's arrival from Scotland to take possession of the English crown, espoused Joan, youngest daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt. (twice Lord Mayor of London), and coheiress to her mother, Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir William Tyllsworth. This Lady brought to the family of Thynne, Caus Castle, the manor of Strettonall, in Shropshire, and other lands. Sir John's eldest son and successor was

Sir Thomas Thynne; whose second son, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Charles Howard, brother to the Viscount Bindon,

Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford, in the county of Gloucester, Bart., received the name of FREDERICK from his godmother, ANNE, *Queen Consort* of James I., *that* being the name of her Majesty's father, the King of Denmark and Norway. One of his godfathers was Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk. He was created Baronet on the 15th of July, 1641. His eldest son by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas, first Lord Coventry,

Sir Thomas Thynne Bart., inherited the family estate at Kempsford, &c., and succeeded, upon the death of Thomas Thynne, Esq., of Longleate,* to the lands of the elder branch, and the representation of the family. Amongst his instructors, in early youth, and afterwards at College, were the famous William Burton, who wrote the *Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary*, &c.; Dr. Triplet, who published Lord Falkland's book on Infallibility; the learned and pious Dr.

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there, which show that the foundation began to be laid in January, 1567, from which time the building was carried on to 1579, so that twelve whole years were spent before it was finished. This is said to be the first well-built house in the kingdom. The front is 220 feet, and the sides upwards of 180, and very noble cellars the length of the front of the house. The stone and timber were all his own; and besides carriage and days of gift, it cost 8016*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, as it appears from three old folio books of the building of Longleate."

* This Thomas Thynne was great-grandson of Sir John Thynne, founder of Longleate, and grandson of Sir Thomas Thynne, by his first wife, Maria, daughter of George, Lord Audley. His assassination, on the 12th of February, 1681-2, through the agency of Count Konigsmark, is recorded on his monument in Westminster Abbey. He was devotedly attached to the Duke of Monmouth. To him the house, grounds, and neighbourhood of Longleate were indebted for many improvements.

Henry Hammond; and Dr. John Fell, Bishop of Oxford. In 1673, when Sir Heneage Finch was made Lord Keeper, he succeeded him as one of the representatives in Parliament of the University of Oxford. He was a person of strict piety, honour, and integrity; and, in consideration of his great merits, he was created, on the 11th of December, 1682, Baron Thynne, of Warminster, in the county of Wilts, and Viscount Weymouth, of Weymouth, in the county of Dorset; with limitation, in default of male issue, to James and Henry-Frederick Thynne, his brothers. His Lordship was sworn, in 1702, of her Majesty Queen Anne's Most Honourable Privy Council; in 1711, he was appointed *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Wilts; and, in 1712, keeper of her Majesty's deer and woods in the forest of Deane.

He married the Lady Frances Finch, eldest daughter of Heneage, second Earl of Winchelsea, and of Mary, his wife, daughter of William, Duke of Somerset, by the Lady Frances Devereux, his wife, sister, and one of the coheirs, of Robert, Earl of Essex. On his Lordship's decease, in 1714—his only son, Henry, having died previously without male issue*—the titles and estates passed to the grandson of his younger brother, HENRY-FREDERICK THYNNE, one of the clerks of the Privy Council, keeper of the royal library, at St. James's, and treasurer to CATHERINE, QUEEN DOWAGER of Charles II. This Henry-Frederick married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Francis Phillips, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Sunbury, Middlesex, Esq., and had a son. His son, Thomas Thynne, who wedded Lady Mary Villiers, daughter of Edward, first Earl of Jersey, and left a posthumous son,

THOMAS, who, upon the decease of his great uncle, the first lord, succeeded as second VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH. He married, *first*, the Lady Elizabeth Sackville, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Dorset; and *secondly*, the Lady Louisa Carteret, daughter of John Earl Granville. By the latter, he had three sons:—1. Thomas, his successor;—2. Henry-Frederick, who, inheriting the fortune of his maternal grandfather, assumed his name, and was created BARON CARTERET;—3. James, died young. Lord Weymouth was ranger of Hyde and St. James's Parks. Dying in 1751, he was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS, third Viscount Weymouth, who was appointed, in 1760, one of the lords of the King's bedchamber; in 1763, Master of the Horse to the Queen; in 1765, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1768, secretary, in succession, for the northern and southern departments; in 1782, Groom of the Stole, an office which he held till his death, in 1796. In 1778, he was elected a Knight of the Garter; and, on the 18th of August, 1789, raised to the dignity of MARQUESS OF BATH. His Lordship married, in 1759, the Lady Elizabeth-Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William, second Duke of Portland, by whom he had—

1. Louisa, married, in 1781, to Heneage, fourth Earl of Aylesford;—

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* Henry Thynne married Grace, daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Strode, Knt., of Lewston, in the county of Dorset, Sergeant at Law, a younger son of Sir John Strode, of Parnham, in the same county, by Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Wyndham, ancestor of he Earl of Egremont. By this lady he had two daughters: Frances, wife of Algernon Seymour, Lord Percy, and Duke of Somerset; and Mary, who was married to William Grevile, Lord Brooke, by whom she became mother of Francis, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick. She died in the nineteenth year of her age.

2. Charlotte, died in 1764;—3. Henrietta, married, in 1799, to Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, died in 1813;—4. Sophia, married, in 1784, to George, third Earl of Ashburnham, died in 1791;—5. THOMAS, present Marquess of Bath;—6 and 7. Twin sons, still-born;—8. Maria, died in 1768;—9. Isabella;—10. George, who succeeded to the BARONY OF CARTERET, on the death of his uncle, in 1826, married, in 1797, Harriet, sister of William Courtenay, Earl of Devon;—11. Frances, died in 1782;—12. John, F.S.A., married, in 1801, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Master, of the Abbey, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.;—13. Elizabeth, died in 1775;—14. Mary, married, in 1806, to Osborn Markham, Esq., son of the Archbishop of York, died in 1813;—15. Caroline, deceased.

THOMAS THYNNE, second and present Marquess of Bath, K.G., Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Somerset, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., was born on the 15th of January, 1765. His Lordship married, on the 24th of April, 1794, the Hon. Isabella Byng, daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington, and has issue:—

1. Elizabeth, born in 1795, married, in 1816, to the Hon. John-Frederick Campbell, Earl Cawdor;—2. Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, born in 1796, married, in 1820, Harriet-Matilda, daughter of Thomas Robbins, Esq.;—3. Henry-Frederick, born in 1797, Capt. R.N., married, in 1830, Hariot, daughter of Alex. Baring, Esq.;—4. JOHN, *in holy orders, born on the 7th of November*, 1798, *married, on the 2d of March*, 1824, ANNE CONSTANTIA, third daughter of the *Rev.* C. C. BERESFORD;—5. William, born in 1803, in the R.N.;—6. Louisa, born in 1804, married, in 1823, to the Hon. Henry Lascelles, second son of the Earl of Harewood;—7. Edward, born in 1805;—8. George, born in 1808;—9. Charles, an officer in the army, married, in 1830, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Mellish, Esq.;—10. Charlotte-Anne, born in 1813, married, in 1829, to Walter-Francis, Duke of Buccleuch.

THE RT HONBLE

LADY ISABELLA ANNE BRYDGES.

Engraved by THOMSON, *from a Miniature by* MRS MEE.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 20 Holles Street

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY ISABELLA ANNE BRYDGES.

THE Right Honourable Lady ISABELLA-ANNE BERESFORD, eldest daughter of George-de-la-Poer, first MARQUESS OF WATERFORD, and aunt of the present Marquess, espoused on the 14th of April, 1812, *Lieutenant-Colonel* Sir JOHN-WILLIAM-HEAD BRYDGES, Knt., of Wootton Court, in the county of Kent, only surviving brother of Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart., F.S.A.

Having in our notice of *Lady* JOHN THYNNE, which immediately precedes this article, detailed the Beresford lineage, since the establishment of the house in Ireland, we shall now be confined to one or two observations upon the family previously in England. The name it appears was derived from BERESFORD, in the parish of Alstonfield, in Staffordshire.

JOHN DE BERESFORD, or as written in old deeds, BEREFORD, was seized of the Manor of BERESFORD, in the county of Stafford, so far back as the year 1087.

THOMAS, second son of John, Lord of Beresford and Enston, was seated at Newton Grange, and Bentley, in Derbyshire, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.; the former he served in the French wars, and it is recorded that he mustered a troop of horse at Chesterfield,* composed entirely of his sons, with his and their servants. He married Agnes, daughter and heiress to Robert Hassal, of Arcluyd, in Cheshire, whose coat-armour of *Parti per Chevron Argent and Or, three Pheons Sable, a Crescent for Difference,* is quartered by the Marquess of Waterford. By this lady he had sixteen sons and five daughters. Tristram, grandson of Humphry, the seventh son,† went into Ireland, as manager for the corporation of Londoners, denominated "The Society of the New Plantation in Ulster," at the time they made a settlement in the county of Derry, *temp.* King JAMES I. Mr. Beresford eventually settled at Coleraine. (For the continuation of the Beresford lineage, the reader is referred to the Memoir of *Lady* JOHN THYNNE.)

SIR JOHN-WILLIAM-HEAD BRYDGES, Knt., the husband of Lady Isabella, is

* This gentleman was buried in the church of Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire, in which is a handsome alabaster monument to his memory.

† James, his youngest brother, LL.D., Canon Residentiary, and Prebendary of Prees, in the Cathedral of Lichfield, Vicar of Chesterfield and Worksworth, &c., was the Founder of Beresford's chantry, in the church of Fenny Bentley. He also founded two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge, to be called Beresford's Fellows and Scholars, for whose maintenance he gave £400 to the college, with which they purchased lands, then of £20 *per annum*.

the third son of the late Edward Brydges, Esq., of Wootton Court, in the county of Kent, by Jemima, daughter and coheiress of William Egerton, LL.D., prebendary of Canterbury, chancellor of Hereford, rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street, and rector of Penshurst, in Kent, son of the Honourable Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, in Cheshire (by Hesther, daughter of Sir John Busby, of Addington com. Bucks, Knt.), younger son of John Egerton, second Earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of William, Duke of Newcastle. The family of Brydges, created by patent, April 8, 1554, Barons Chandos of Sudeley, is supposed by Collins, to derive its descent from Arnulph, a younger son of Sir Roger de Montgomery, whom William the Conqueror made Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and who, amongst other vast possessions, held the castle of Brugge, now called Bridgenorth, in Shropshire. Sir Egerton Brydges, however, considers that the family came from Flanders subsequently to the Conquest; and he thinks it probable that they were a male branch of the house of the Earls of Flanders. On the death of the last Duke of Chandos, without male issue, in 1789, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, eldest brother of Sir John Brydges, considering himself the next heir male of the body of Sir John Brydges, Lord Chandos, the first grantee, who died in 1557, claimed the Barony. The first hearing took place before a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, on the 1st of June, 1790; but it was not until the 17th of June, 1803, that their Lordships' decision was obtained. Upon a division, the majority of the Lords, who then voted (being only twenty-two) resolved that the evidence at *that time adduced* was not sufficient to establish the claim. For an ample detail of this very celebrated cause, "the Chandos peerage," refer to BURKE'S *Extinct and Dormant Peerage.* Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, the Colonel's next brother, a gentleman eminently distinguished by his literary talents, was called to the bar in 1787. In February, 1808, he was chosen a Knight of the Swedish Equestrian, Secular, and Chapteral Order of St. Joachim; and, on the 27th of May, 1815, he was created a Baronet of Great Britain. Sir Egerton Brydges is fully satisfied that the claim of his family to the Barony of Chandos, is founded on the strictest justice.

THE RT. HON. HARRIET ANNE,

COUNTESS OF BELFAST.

Engraved by THOMSON *from a Miniature by* MAXWELL.

London Published by Edward Bull 17 Holles Street

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HARRIET-ANNE, COUNTESS OF BELFAST.

THE Right Hon. Harriet-Anne, COUNTESS OF BELFAST, is eldest daughter of Richard Butler, first Earl of Glengall, and sister of the present Earl. Emilia, Lady Glengall, her mother, was the youngest daughter of James St. John Jeffreys, Esq., of Blarney Castle, in the county of Cork, by Arabella, eldest sister of John Fitzgibbon, first Earl of Clare. The *Lady* HARRIET-ANNE BUTLER was married on the 8th of December, 1822, to the Right Honourable George Hamilton, Earl of Belfast, eldest son of the Marquess of Donegal.

The branch of the house of Butler from which the Countess of Belfast claims descent, is derived from James Le Botiller, otherwise called Galdie, or the Englishman. This James Le Botiller was son (by Catherine, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Desmond) of James, third Earl of Ormonde, and his descendants were, by the settlement of Thomas, tenth Earl of Ormonde, named next in remainder to the estates of the house of Ormonde, on failure of the Barons Dunboyne. Thomas Botiller, of Cahier, the great-grandson of James Le Botiller, married Ellice, daughter of the Earl of Desmond. By that lady he had a son, Edmund, who, by Catherine, daughter of Sir Pierce Poer, had a son, Thomas, who, in 1543, was created Baron Cahier. Lord Cahier married Eleanor, daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormonde; and, by her, had a son, Edmund, second Baron Cahier, who died without issue, and the title became EXTINCT. By a new creation, however, Queen Elizabeth renewed it in 1583, in favour of Sir Theobald Butler, son of Pierce, youngest brother of Thomas, first Baron Cahier by a daughter of Mac Pierce, Lord Dunboyne. *Sir Theobald Butler*, third Baron Cahier, received the honour of knighthood, in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sidney, by whom he is thus mentioned, in a letter dated Limerick, February 27, 1575:

"There were with me that descended of Englishe race, Sir Morris Fytz-Garrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose vncle and cozen germaine were baronnes of the *Cayre*, whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoythe, and better deserveth that title of honnor, than any of theim ever did; for whom I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendacion."

Lord Cahier married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, of Cussington, in the county of Meath, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by whom he left six sons and two daughters:—

1. THOMAS, his successor;—2. Pierce;—3. EDMUND, ancestor of the present

Lord Glengall;—4. James, who was involved in the rebellions of 1598 and 1641;—5. Richard;—6. Edward;—7. Ellen, married to Richard Butler, of Ballybog, in the county of Tipperary, Esq.;—8. Mary, married to Sir Cormac M'Carthy.

Lord Cahier died in 1596, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS, fourth Baron Cahier. This nobleman had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Edmund, third Lord Dunboyne. Dying without male issue, in 1627, the barony devolved upon his nephew,

THOMAS, fifth Baron Cahier. His Lordship was the son of the Hon. Pierce Butler, of Cloghoully, in the county of Tipperary, by Eleanor, daughter of Pierce Butler, Esq., of Callan, in the county of Kilkenny. He married Eleanor, grandaughter of Lord Poer, by whom he had seven children. He was succeeded by (the only son of the Hon. Edmund Butler) his grandson,

PIERCE, sixth Baron Cahier. His Lordship married, in 1663, Elizabeth, daughter of Toby Mathew, Esq., of Thurles, by whom he had four daughters. He died in 1676; and, leaving no male issue, the title devolved upon his kinsman,

THEOBALD BUTLER, of Knockananomagh, seventh Baron Cahier. This nobleman, through an erroneous belief that he had espoused the cause of King James the Second, was subjected, in 1691, to the penalties of outlawry, by which he sustained heavy losses. On proof of his innocence, however, the sentence of outlawry was reversed in 1693, and he was restored to his honours and estates. He died in the year 1700, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

PIERCE, eighth Baron Cahier. His Lordship married, in 1709, Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Theobald Butler, Knt., Solicitor-General to *King* JAMES II. Dying in 1744, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, ninth Baron Cahier. This nobleman died in 1786; and, leaving no issue, his brother,

PIERCE, succeeded to the title, as tenth Baron Cahier. His Lordship died at Paris, unmarried, in 1788, when this branch of the family became extinct in the male line. The estates, pursuant to his Lordship's will, devolved upon Richard, grandson of Richard Butler, Esq., of Ballynahinch, in the county of Tipperary, a descendant from Sir Theobald Butler, third Baron Cahier, through his third son, the Hon. Edmund Butler. This gentleman was the father of James Butler, Esq., of Fethard, in the county of Tipperary, who is believed to have died in India, in 1788; and who had, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of — Nicholls, of ——, Esq., two sons and a daughter, namely,

1. RICHARD, eleventh Baron Cahier, first Earl of Glengall, and Viscount Cahier;—2. James, who died young;—3. Jane, born in 1776, married, in 1815, Thomas, Lord Manners, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

RICHARD, the eleventh Baron, was born on the 13th of November, 1775. He married, on the 15th of August, 1793, Emilia, the youngest daughter of James St. John Jeffreys, Esq., of Blarney Castle, in the county of Cork, by Arabella, eldest sister of John, first Earl of Clare; and was advanced, 22d of January, 1816, to the dignities of Viscount Cahier, and EARL OF GLENGALL, in the peerage of Ireland. His Lordship died on the 30th of January, 1819, leaving issue:

1. RICHARD, his successor, the present Earl of Glengall, born on the 17th of May, 1794; 2. HARRIET-ANNE, married on the 8th of December, 1822, to the

Right Hon. George Hamilton, Earl of Belfast, eldest son of the Marquess of Donegal;—3. Charlotte;—4. Emily.

Having thus briefly sketched the descent of the noble family of Butler, we proceed with some details of the house of Donegal, now represented by the Most Noble George-Augustus Chichester, Marquess and Earl of Donegal, Earl of Belfast, Viscount Chichester, and Baron of Belfast, in Ireland; Baron Fisherwick, of Fisherwick, in the county of Stafford, in the peerage of Great Britain; K.P.; Governor of Antrim; President for Life of the Belfast Academical Institution, &c.

The surname of the family—one of the most eminent in the county of Devon, for its antiquity, estate, employments, and alliances—seems formerly to have been Cirencester. It flourished, for several generations, at South Poole, near King's Bridge; and, according to Sir William Pole, in his MS. Survey of Devonshire, the Cirencesters were entitled to quarter the arms of the Raleighs, Beaumonts, Willingtons, and many other noble families. The first of the name upon record is Walleran de Cirencester, said to have descended from a brother of Robert de Cirencester, *alias* Chichester, Dean of Salisbury, and consecrated, in 1128, Bishop of Exeter. To Walleran succeeded John, his son, the father of Sir John, whose son, Sir Thomas de Cirencester, was Lord of the Manor of St. Mary Church—an eminent sea-mark on the east side of Torbay—by his marriage with Alicia de Rotomago, *temp.* Henry III.; in which reign he enjoyed many honourable employments. His grandson, Richard, bearing the name of Cirencester, *alias* Chichester, fixed upon the latter, which has continued the surname of the family. One of his descendants, Amias Chichester, of Arlinston, observes the Rev. Mr. Prince, "had nineteen sons and four daughters. Fourteen of the nineteen sons lived to be proper gentlemen, though not above three of them had issue: when they went all to church, the first would be in the church-porch before the last would be out of the house."

Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, in the county of Devon, received the honour of knighthood from *Queen* Elizabeth, in 1580. He married Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, by whom he had issue, five sons and eight daughters. The sons were as follow:

1. Sir John, ancestor of the present Sir Arthur Chichester, of Raleigh, Bart.; —2. Arthur, whose services raised him to the peerage of Ireland;—3. Edward, ancestor of the Marquess of Donegal;—4. Sir John (the younger*);—5. Sir Thomas.

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* For his services in Ireland, this gentlemen was rewarded with the post of sergeant-major of the army; and the honour of knighthood. Thus, as it was not unusual for parents, in those times, to give a favourite name to more of their children than one, he came to be distinguished from his elder brother of the same name and degree, by the title of Sir John Chichester the younger. He was Governor of Carrickfergus; and he lost his life in 1607, upon an enterprise against the Mac-Donnells. James Mac-Sorley Mac-Donnell (afterwards Earl of Antrim) concealed a strong detachment of Highland foot in a cave, about four miles from Carrickfergus, whilst he advanced himself with a small body towards that town. Sir John Chichester, thus braved by the force of the enemy, made a sally: Mac-Donnell seemed to flee, till, having brought Sir John to the spot where he had formed his ambuscade, he turned upon him and his party—instantly surrounded them with his fresh troops—took Sir John Chichester prisoner —and beheaded him upon a stone at the head of the Glynn.—It is related that, in the succeeding reign, Mac-Donnell went one day to view the family monument in St. Nicholas's Church, at Carrickfergus; when, seeing Sir John Chichester's statue thereon, he asked, "How the de'el he came to get his head again, for he was sure he had ance ta'en it frae him."

[illegible] was elevated to the [illegible] Baron Chichester, of

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[illegible] a military life, and [illegible] sea or land, [illegible] and [illegible] Irish to [illegible] that bar- [illegible] 1599, he [illegible] there, [illegible] he would [illegible] a man [illegible] all [illegible] was by [illegible] in [illegible] states [illegible] mark of [illegible] 1612, [illegible] with a letter, [illegible]

[illegible] trust [illegible] thereof, [illegible] that [illegible] now we [illegible] sure or [illegible] your [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] which the [illegible] was first [illegible] made Lord [illegible] was [illegible] Lord [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] from his [illegible] Lord [illegible] and [illegible] Treasurer of Ireland.

Whilst he [illegible] Lord [illegible] where, in 1616, he [illegible] a [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] a peace with [illegible] England in October, and in December was sworn [illegible] He died in London, on the [illegible] of February [illegible] the [illegible] of October, 1625, in a chapel [illegible] St Nicholas, at Carrickfergus, under a stately monument of marble and alabaster, bearing the following inscriptions:

Sacred to God and eternal memory,
Sir Arthur Chichester, Knt., Baron of Belfast,
Lord
High Treasurer of Ireland, Governor of this towne,
and
Of the countries adjoining. Descended of the ancient
And noble house of the Chichesters in the [illegible]
Of Devon, Sonne of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, Knt.,
And of his wife Gartrud Courtney, grandchild of Edward
Chichester, and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John
Bourgchier Earle of Bathe. After the flight
Of the Earls of Tiron and Tercconnel,
And other arch traytors their accomplices,
Having suppressed O'Doughertie and other northern rebels,
And settled the plantation of this province, and well and

Belfast; but, dying without issue, in 1624, the barony became extinct. The estates descended to his next brother,

SIR EDWARD CHICHESTER, who was created by *King* CHARLES I., on the 1st of April, 1625, Baron Belfast, and Viscount Chichester, of Carrickfergus. He

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Happily governed this kingdome in flourishing estate,
Under James our King, this space of xi. yeres and
More, whilst he was L. Deputie and Governor Generall
Thereof, retyred himself into his private government,
And being mindeful of his mortalitie, represented unto
Him by the untymeley death of Arthure his sonne, the
Only hope of his howse, who lived not full two months
After his birth; as also of his noble and valiant brother,
Sir John Chichester, Knt., late Sergeant-Major of the
Army in this kingdome, and the precedent Governour of
This towne, hath caused this chappell to be repaired,
And this valt and monument to be made and erected, as
Well in remembrance of them, whose statues are expressed,
And theire bodies interred, as alsoe a resting place for
The bodie of self, and his most dear and best beloved
Wife, the noble and vertuous Lady Lettice, eldest daughter
Of Sir John Parrott, Knt., some time the worthye
Deputie of this kingdome: Which they hope shall here
Rest in peace until the second coming of theire
Crucifyed Redeemer, whom they most constantly believe
Then to behold with theire bodily eyes, to their endles
Blessedness, and everlasting comfort.

Gladius meus non salvabit me.
Fatum mortis a Domino injunctum est.

If that desire or chance thee hither lead
Upon this marble monument to tread,
Let admiration thy best thoughts still feed,
While weeping, thou this epitaph doest reade;
And let distilling tears thy commaes be.
As tribute due unto this elegie.

EPITAPH.

Within this bedd of death a Viceroy lies,
Whose fame shall ever live; virtue ne'er dies;
For he did virtue and religion nourish,
And made this province rude, with peace to florish:
The loudest rebel he by power did tame,
And by true justice gayn'd an honor'd name.
Then now, though he in Heaven with angels be,
Let us on earth still love his memory.
By him interr'd his noble ladye is,
Who doth partake with him in heavenly bliss;
For while the earthe unto them was a seate,
Blessed they were, being both good and great.
With them doth rest their one and only sonne,
Whose life was short, and soe his glasse soone run.
The heavens, not earthe, was his alotted right,
For which he bade the world soe soon good night.
Intomb'd by them here also doth remayn
His worthy brother, who was lately slayn,
As he in martiall and brave warrelike fight,
Oppos'd incursions in his country's right,
And in memorial of theire endless praise,
This monument is left to after dayes.

A handsome monument to the memory of Lord Belfast was also erected "in the cathedral church of Exeter; and in a little oratory, adjoining to the church of Eggesford, is his bust, curiously cut in marble, represented to the life, yielding a look stern and terrible like a soldier."

was his brother's successor in the government of Carrickfergus, &c. He died in 1648, and his remains were interred by those of his first lady (Anne, daughter and heiress of John Coplestone, of Eggesford, in the county of Devon, Esq.) and by those of her father and mother, "under a noble monument prepared by himself, but finished by his son, with all their portraitures in marble; having his five children kneeling by, under a stately canopy, finely painted, in the little oratory adjoining Eggesford church." The monument bears this inscription:

In Memory
Of EDWARD, Lord Viscount CHICHESTER,
And Dame Anne his wife; and in hum-
ble acknowledgment of the good provi-
dence of God in advancing their house.

Beneath are these verses:

Fam'd Arthur, Ireland's dread in arms; in peace
Her tut'lar genius; Belfast's honour won;
Edward and Anne, blest pair! begot increase
Of lands and heirs, Viscount was grafted on.
Next Arthur, in God's cause, and King's stak'd all;
And had, to's honour, added Donegal.

Lord Chichester was succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur, who previously, on the 30th of May, 1647, had been raised to the peerage by the title of EARL OF DONEGAL, with limitation to the male descendants of his father. This distinguished mark of royal favour was granted in consideration of the important services which, as a colonel in the army, he had rendered against the rebels His Lordship was thrice married; but, though he had children by each of his ladies, not one of his sons survived him. He died in 1674. "In the oratory adjoining to Eggesford church is a sumptuous monument, erected to the memory of his Lordship and his two first ladies, where he stands in full and just proportion, in pure alabaster, finely polished, between his ladies, lying in effigy, the first on the right hand, and the other on the left." To the memory of the former the succeeding lines are inscribed:

Weep, Reader, weep, and let thine eyes
With tears embalm the obsequies
Of her blest shrine; who was in all
Her full dimensions so angelical
And really good, that Virtue might repine
In wanting stuff to make one more divine.

The virtues of the second lady are also thus commemorated:

Lo! here the mirrour of her sex, whose praise
Asks not a Garland, but a grove of bays:
Whose unexemplar'd virtue shined far
And near, the Western Wonder! like some star
Of the first magnitude; which, though it lies
Here in eclipse, is only set to rise.

This nobleman was succeeded by his deceased brother John's eldest son,

ARTHUR, second Earl of Donegal, who married Jane, daughter of John Itchingham, Esq., of Dunbrody, in the county of Wexford. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ARTHUR, third Earl of Donegal, military officer of distinguished bravery

and talent. In 1704, the Prince of Hesse conferred upon his Lordship the commission of Major-General of the Spanish forces: in August, 1705, he was of the council of war, held on board the Britannia, concerning the siege of Barcelona, for which he gave his voice; and, in November following, he was made Governor of the strong fortress of Gironne, on the river Ter. After many glorious services, he lost his life at the fort of Monjuich, on the 10th of April, 1706, and was buried at Barcelona. His memory is perpetuated in a long inscription on the family monument at Carrickfergus. His *first* Countess was the Lady Barbara Boyle, daughter of Roger, Earl of Orrery; his *second*, the Lady Catherine Forbes (daughter of Arthur, Earl of Granard), whose piety, charity, and conjugal virtues have been thus immortalized by Swift:

Unerring Heaven, with bounteous hand,
Has form'd a model for your land,
Whom Love endow'd with every grace,
The glory of the Granard race;
Now destined by the powers divine
The blessing of *another* line.
Then would you paint a matchless Dame,
Whom you'd consign to endless fame!
Invoke not Cytherea's aid,
Nor borrow from the blue-ey'd maid;
Nor need you on the Graces call;—
Take qualities from Donegal.

By this lady he had two sons and six daughters; three of whom—the Ladies Jane, Frances, and Henrietta—were unfortunately burnt to death, when the mansion at Belfast was consumed through the carelessness of a servant, who had made up a large fire of wood for the purpose of drying a room which she had been cleaning. His Lordship was succeeded by his elder son,

Arthur, fourth Earl of Donegal, who married the Lady Lucy Ridgeway, daughter of Robert, Earl of Londonderry. Having no children, his successor (in 1757) was his nephew,

Arthur, fifth Earl of Donegal, the eldest son of the Hon. John Chichester (M.P. for Belfast, in 1745), by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart., of Arbury, in the county of Warwick. His Lordship was created a peer of Great Britain, on the 3d of July, 1790, by the title of Baron Fisherwick; and, on the 27th of June, 1791, he was advanced to the dignities of Earl of Belfast, and Marquess of Donegal, in the peerage of Ireland. He married, *first*, in 1761, the Lady Anne Hamilton (daughter of James, fifth Duke of Hamilton), who died in 1780; *secondly*, in 1788, Charlotte, relict of Thomas Moore, Esq., of Barn, in the county of Tipperary, and daughter of Conway Spencer, Esq., of Tremary, in the county of Down, and sister of General Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.B. This Lady died in September, 1790; *thirdly*, in October, 1790, Barbara, daughter of Luke Godfrey, D.D., uncle of the late Sir William Godfrey, Bart., of Bushfield, in the county of Kerry. By neither of the latter marriages had the noble Marquess any issue; but, by the first, he had (besides four daughters, who all died young) three sons:—

1. George-Augustus, his successor, born August 13, 1769;—2. Arthur, born in 1771, died, unmarried, in 1788;—3. Spencer Stanley, born in 1775; married, in 1795, the Lady Harriet Stewart, daughter of John, eighth Earl of Galway, K.T. (by whom he had, besides other children, a son, Arthur, created,

in 1831, Lord Templemore, who married, in 1820, the Lady Augusta Paget, daughter of the Marquess of Anglesey); died at Paris, in 1819.

His Lordship died on the 5th of January, 1799, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George-Augustus, second and present Marquess of Donegal. This nobleman married, on the eighth of August, 1795, Anna, elder daughter of the late Sir Edmund May,* of Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, Bart. His Lordship's eldest son, the *Right Hon.* George Hamilton, Earl of Belfast, was born on the 10th of February, 1797; and he married, as we have already stated, on the 8th of December, 1822, the *Lady* Harriet-Anne Butler, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Glengall. The Marquess of Donegal has had six other sons:—1. Edward, born in 1799, married, in 1821, Amelia-Diana, daughter of Henry-Dean Grady, Esq., of Dublin;—2. Spencer-Augustus, born in 1805, died in 1815;—3. Arthur, born in 1808;—4. Hamilton-Francis, born in 1810;—5. John, born in 1811;—6. Stephen-Algernon, born in 1814.

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* The family of May, anciently De May, traces its descent to John de May, who came to England with the Conqueror, and, for his services, obtained considerable grants of land in the counties of Kent and Sussex. His descendants were seated for many generations at Kermington, in Kent; and subsequently at Wadhurst, and other places, in Sussex.

From William May, second son of Thomas May, of Wadhurst, descended Sir Humphrey May, Vice-Chamberlain to James I., and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and also Sir Thomas May, of Mayfield, in the county of Sussex, father of Thomas May, the poet and historian. The lastmentioned gentleman was much noticed by Charles I., and the more refined wits of his early courts. First seeking distinction in the drama, he wrote three tragedies: Antigone; Julia Agrippina, Empress of Rome; and Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; and two comedies: The Heir, and the Old Couple. He also left a Latin tragedy in manuscript, on the subject of Julius Cæsar. He translated Virgil's Georgics, and Lucan's Pharsalia; also Barclay's *Icon Animorum*; and he had some share in Barclay's version of Argenis. Of Mr. May's original poems, the principal are, The Reign of Henry II.; and The Victorious Reign of Edward III., each in seven books. On the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. May entered the service of the Parliament, to which he was appointed secretary. His History of the Parliament of England, which began November 3, 1640, proved exceedingly offensive to the Royal party. He afterwards made an abstract of this History, under the title of A Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England. Mr. May died, unmarried, at the age of fifty-five, in the year 1650. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, by order of Parliament, which also erected a monument to his memory; but, at the Restoration, the monument was pulled down, and his remains, with those of several obnoxious individuals, were thrown into a large pit, dug for the purpose, in St. Margaret's churchyard.

Edward May, the younger brother of the poet, settled at Mayfield, in the county of Waterford. He married Margaret, daughter of Arthur O'Donelly, Esq., of Castle Caulfield, in the county of Tyrone. His grandson, Edward, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress (with her elder sister, Anne, countess of Tyrone), of Andrew Richards, Esq., of Dangenskidoggy, in the county of Kilkenny. His son, James, M.P. for the county of Waterford in 1772, married Letitia, daughter of William Ponsonby, Viscount Duncannon. His eldest son,

James May, Esq., also one of the members for Waterford, was created a baronet of Ireland, on the 30th of June, 1763. His wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Moore, Esq., of Marlfield, in the county of Tipperary, and niece of Stephen, Earl of Mountcashel. His eldest son,

Sir Humphrey May, died without issue in 1816, when the title devolved upon his brother,

Sir Edmund May, father of Anna, Marchioness of Donegal.

THE RT HONBLE

LADY SOPHIA CATHERINE GRESLEY.

Engraved by THOMSON *from a Miniature by* W. S. NEWTON.

London Published by Edward Bull 26 Holles Street

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LADY SOPHIA-CATHERINE GRESLEY.

THE *Lady* SOPHIA-CATHERINE GRESLEY, wife of Sir Roger Gresley, of Drakelow, in the county of Derby, Bart., is the youngest daughter of the Right Honourable George-William Coventry, seventh and late Earl of Coventry, by his second Countess, Peggy, second daughter and coheiress of Sir Abraham Pitches, of Streatham, in Surrey.

The family of Coventry, according to DUGDALE and other antiquaries, derives from William Coventry, of the city of Coventry, whose son John was sheriff of London in the year 1416, and Lord Mayor in 1425. This eminent citizen was one of the three executors of the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington, "thrice Lord Mayor of London;" and, in virtue of that trust, we find him finishing the prison of Newgate, the library of the Grey Friars, at Christ Church, London, and that at Guildhall. "This John Coventry is much commended, in our chronicles, for his discreet carriage in the debate betwixt Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester; and lies buried in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, London, where a monument was erected to his memory, with an inscription much to his commendation." From him lineally descended.

Thomas Coventry, an eminent lawyer, who was appointed LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1605. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of —— Jeffreys, of Earles Croome, otherwise Croome d'Abitot, in the county of Worcester; by whom he had (besides daughters) three sons:—Thomas, first Lord Coventry; William, who left a family, seated at Ridmarley in Worcestershire; and Walter, ancestor of the present Earl of Coventry.

Thomas, the eldest of the three sons, pursuing the profession of his father, was chosen in 1615, Recorder of London; in 1616, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood; in 1620, he was made Attorney-General; in 1625, he was constituted LORD KEEPER of the Great Seal; and raised on the 10th of April, 1628, to the peerage, as Baron Coventry, of Aylesborough, in the county of Worcester. Lord Clarendon, speaking of this nobleman, says, "That he discharged all the offices he went through, with great abilities, and singular reputation of integrity; that he enjoyed his place of Lord Keeper with an universal reputation (and sure justice was never better administered) for the space of fourteen years and three months, even to his death, some months before he was sixty years of age." His Lordship died at Durham House,

in the Strand, in January, 1639-40; and his remains were conveyed thence, with great funeral solemnity, to their interment at Croome d'Abitot.

Lord Coventry was twice married. By his *first* lady, Sarah, daughter of Edward Sebright, of Besford, in the county of Worcester, he had a son, Thomas, his successor; and a daughter, married to Sir John Hare, of Stowe Bardolph, in the county of Norfolk. His *second* wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Aldersey, of Spurstow, in the county of Chester. By her he had four sons,* all conspicuous in parliament, and in the cabinet; and four daughters, all eminent for piety, virtue, and talent; and of whom the youngest, Dorothy, married to Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, Bart., is generally believed to have been the author of that well-known book, *The Whole Duty of Man.*

Thomas, second Lord Coventry, only son and heir of the Lord Keeper by his first wife, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Craven, Knt., and sister of William, Earl of Craven; by whom he had two sons:—George, his successor; and William, first Earl of Coventry.

George, third Lord Coventry, had by his wife, Margaret, daughter of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, a daughter, married to Charles, second Duke of Bolton; and an only son,

John, fourth Lord Coventry, who died unmarried in 1685, and was succeeded by his uncle,

Thomas, fifth Lord Coventry; who was created, on the 25th of April, 1697,

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* John, the eldest of these sons, was father of Sir John Coventry, of Pittminster, in the county of Somerset, and of Mere, in the county of Wilts, M.P., made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles II. This gentleman was remarkable for being the occasion of the legislature's passing the *Coventry Act*, for "preventing malicious maiming and wounding." Sir John was one of those members of the House of Commons who strenuously resisted the passing of money bills; and it was usual, in that day, after such bills had failed in the main vote, for those who had opposed them to endeavour to levy a tax on funds that might be unacceptable or deficient. On one of these occasions, it was proposed to tax the playhouses, which were at that time obnoxious to many. This was resisted by the court party, on the plea that "the players were the King's servants, and a part of his pleasure." A sarcastically offensive question, from Sir John, in reply, was indignantly reported to the court. "This," it was said, "was the first time that the King was personally reflected upon; if it passed over, more of the same kind would follow; and it would prove a fashion to talk so. It was therefore fit to take such severe notice of this, that nobody should dare to talk at that rate for the future." Bishop Burnet, in the History of his own Time, states, "that the Duke of York told him he had said all he could to the King to divert him from the resolution he took; which was to send some of the guards, and watch in the street where Sir John lodged, and leave a mark upon him." The fact by bills of indictment, was found to have been committed by Sir Thomas Sandys, Knt., Charles O'Bryan, Esq., Simon Parry, and Miles Reeves, who had absconded." As Coventry was going home, they drew about him: he stood up to the wall, and snatched the flambeau out of his servant's hands; and with that in one hand, and his sword in the other, he defended himself so well that he got credit by it. He wounded some of them, but was soon disarmed, and then they cut his nose to the bone, to teach him (as they said) to remember what respect he owed to the King, and so they left him, and went back to the Duke of Monmouth's, where O'Bryan's arm was dressed. That matter was executed by orders from the Duke of Monmouth, for which he was severely censured, because he lived then in professions of friendship with Coventry; so that his subjection to the King was not thought an excuse for directing so vile an attempt on his friend, without sending him secret notice of what was designed. Coventry had his nose so well needled up, that the scar was scarce to be discerned. This put the House of Commons into a furious uproar: they passed a bill of banishment against the actors of it; and put a clause in it, that it should not be in the King's power to pardon them; and that it should be death to maim any person. This gave great advantage to all those that opposed the court; and was often remembered, and much improved by all the angry men of those times."

Viscount Deerhurst, and Earl of Coventry, with remainder (the issue male of Thomas, first Lord Coventry, by his second wife, being all extinct) to William, Thomas, and Henry, sons of Walter Coventry, and grandsons of Walter beforementioned, younger brother of the first Lord. By his first wife, Winifred, daughter of Pierce Edgecumbe, of Mount Edgecumbe, in the county of Devon, Esq., the Earl had several children; of whom two sons survived him: Thomas, the second Earl; and Gilbert, the fourth.

THOMAS, second Earl of Coventry, married Anne, daughter of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, and was succeeded, in 1710, by his only son,

THOMAS, third Earl of Coventry, who died at Eton school, in 1712, and was succeeded by his uncle,

GILBERT, fourth Earl of Coventry. This nobleman was twice married; but dying without male issue, in 1719, the Barony of Coventry, created in 1628, became extinct, while the Earldom and Viscounty devolved, pursuant to the limitation, upon William, eldest son of Walter, son of Walter, younger brother of the first Lord.

WILLIAM, fifth Earl of Coventry, sate for the borough of Bridport, in Dorsetshire, in the three last parliaments of Queen Anne, and in the first parliament of George I. In 1717, he was constituted one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the Board of Green Cloth, and in that post, (in the same year that he succeeded to the Earldom) attended his Majesty to Hanover. In March, 1719-20, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and made Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Worcester. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of John Allen, of the city of Westminster, Esq., by whom he had three sons:—Thomas-Henry, Viscount Deerhurst, died in 1744; GEORGE-WILLIAM, his successor, born in 1722; and John (died in 1801) who, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, assumed the name of Bulkeley. His Lordship died in 1751, and was succeeded by his son,

GEORGE-WILLIAM, sixth Earl of Coventry, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to their Majesties George II. and George III., an office which he resigned in 1770. His Lordship was twice married: *first*, in 1752, to Maria, eldest daughter of John Gunning, Esq., of Castle Coote, in the county of Roscommon (by Bridget, daughter of Theobald Bourke, sixth Viscount Mayo), and sister of Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Baroness of Hamilton in her own right; *secondly*, in 1764, to Barbara St. John, daughter of John, tenth Lord St. John, of Bletso. By his first Countess, who died in 1762, he had issue, as follows:—

1. Elizabeth-Anne, died in 1756;—2. Mary-Alicia, married to Andrew, eldest son of Sir Edward Baynton, Bart., died in 1784;—3. Anne-Margaret, married, *first*, in 1778, to the Hon. Edward Foley, second son of Thomas, Lord Foley; *secondly*, in 1788, to Captain Samuel Wright:—4. GEORGE-WILLIAM, his successor.

By his second lady, the Earl had two sons:—

1. John, married, *first*, in 1788, Miss Clayton; *secondly*, in 1809, Anna-Maria, second daughter of Francis Eves, of Clifford Place, in the county of Hereford, Esq., and relict of Ebenezer Pope, Esq.;—2. Thomas-William, married Miss Clarke, died in 1816.

His Lordship died on the 3d of September, 1809, and was succeeded by his son,

GEORGE-WILLIAM, seventh Earl of Coventry, Lord Lieutenant and Recorder

of the city of Worcester, High Steward of Tewkesbury, &c. His Lordship married, *first*, on the 18th of March, 1777, the Lady Catherine Henley, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Northington, by whom he had no issue. Her Ladyship died on the 9th of January, 1779; and the Earl married, *secondly*, in January, 1783, Peggy, second daughter and coheiress of the late Sir Abraham Pitches, of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, Knt., by whom he has had a numerous family, viz.:—

1. GEORGE-WILLIAM, the PRESENT EARL, born October 16, 1784, married, *first*, in 1808, the Lady Emma-Susanna Lygon, second daughter of William, first Earl of Beauchamp, who died in 1810; *secondly*, in 1811, the Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Albans;—2. Augusta-Maria, born in 1785, married in 1806, Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, Aide-de-camp to the King;—3. Georgiana-Catherine, born in 1786, married, in 1807, to W. Barnes, of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, Esq.;—4. Emily-Elizabeth, died an infant;—5. John, born in 1789;—6. Thomas-Henry, died an infant;—7. Thomas-Henry, born in 1792;—8. Jane-Emily, born in 1794, married, in 1828, to James Goding, Esq.;—9. William-James, born in 1797;—10. Barbara, born in 1799, married in 1818, to Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, eldest son of Sir James Craufurd, Bart.;—11. SOPHIA-CATHERINE, married, in 1821, to Sir Roger Gresley, Bart.

Family of Gresley.

THE GRESLEYS deduce their lineage from Malahulcius, uncle to Rollo, Duke of Normandy, the renowned ancestor of William the Conqueror. Roger de Toeny, son of Malahulcius (styled Patricius Rollonis), was the standard-bearer of Normandy. He had two sons, Robert and Nigell, who accompanied the Norman in his memorable descent. Robert, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was in possession of a hundred-and-fifty lordships, or manors, in various counties; amongst which was the lordship of Stafford, whence he surnamed himself, and transmitted the name to his descendants, the noble race of Stafford; one of whom, Humphrey, was created Duke of Buckingham by Henry VI., with precedency of all dukes, excepting those of the royal blood.

Nigell, the younger son of Roger de Toeny, was the direct ancestor of the present family of Gresley. He held, at the Survey, Drachlowe (now Drakelow), Thorpe, Kingersley, Merton, &c., in Derbyshire and Staffordshire; of which Grasele, Greyseley, Griseley, or Gresley, in the former county, was the manor on which he fixed his residence, and whence he assumed the surname De Gresley. His son,

William Fitz-Nigell founded the castle and monastery of Gresley. "Greisley Castle," observes Camden, "was built, with a monastery in honour of St. George, by the Griesleys, its ancient lords, who derived their descent from William Fitz-Nigell, surnamed De Griesley, and have lived here in great dignity ever since the Norman invasion, having considerably augmented their estate by marriage with the daughter and heiress of the ancient family of Gasteney."—In DUGDALE'S *Warwickshire*, we find a curious paragraph regarding the loss of a seal by a member of the Gresley family:

"Be it known to all Christians, that I, John Gresley, having lost the power (or use) of my seal, for the whole year last past, now signify the same, while I possess a good memory and sound understanding. And I hereby contradict and declare void all writings, appearing with that seal, from the present date to the day of its being restored. In testimony whereof I have hereto set the seal of the Dean of Repindon, in presence of Sir Thomas Stafford, Joh. Arderne, John Corsoun de Kettleston, and Rog. de Montgomerie. Dated at Drakelow, XVIII. R. 11."

Robert De Gresley, son and heir of William Fitz-Nigell, founded, in the year 1134, an abbey of Cistertian monks at Swineshed, in Lincolnshire. From this gentleman (who settled at Mancestre, now Manchester) lineally descended, through a long line of distinguished individuals,

Sir William Gresley, Knt. (eldest son and heir of Sir George Gresley, created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, in 1538), who served the office of Sheriff of the county of Stafford in 1561. He married Katherine, daughter of Edward, Lord Dudley, K.G. His eldest son,

Sir Thomas Gresley, Knt., of Drakelow, served the office of Sheriff for Staffordshire, in 1582, and for Derbyshire, in 1592, and 1602. His eldest surviving son,

George Gresley, Esq., of Drakelow, was created a Baronet on the 29th of June, 1611. He was a man of considerable talent; and it was to him that Sir William Dugdale was indebted for his first elevation, by an introduction to Thomas, the first Earl of Arundel, who was then Earl Marshal of England, and who became his patron. Sir George Gresley served the office of Sheriff of Derbyshire, and represented Newcastle-under-line, in Parliament. He married Susan, daughter of Sir Humphrey Ferrars, Knt., by whom he had a son and two daughters. The former died in his lifetime, leaving ten children, by Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart.; the eldest surviving of whom—Sir Thomas Gresley—succeeded his grandfather. His great-grandson, Sir Thomas, died without male issue in 1753; when the title, in consequence, devolved upon his brother,

Sir Nigell, the sixth Baronet. This gentleman married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wynn, of Cheshire, by whom he had a son and six daughters. At his death, which occurred in 1787, it was said of him that "he possessed a character that ought not to be passed by with only one eulogium, however just, and with only one testimony, however sincere. The nature of this baronet was good nature. He was a kind husband; a zealous friend; an hospitable neighbour: he was brave without boasting; and just such a man as Sterne describes his uncle Toby, to whose kindness the weak would fly for protection. His manners were simple and unaffected, not such as are formed by the dancing-master, or acquired in a foreign country. They were far better, and had a nobler source, for they sprung from an excellent heart. He had a soul for sympathy, and a tear for pity. His form, indeed, was robust beyond common appearance; but his dispositions were mild, generous, and unsuspecting. It was rather a difficult matter to make him think ill, and it was very easy to make him think well of others. Such qualities are not formed for what is called the prosperity of this world; and it may be true: but they will stand him in *good stead* in that world whither he is gone."—The following lines, to his memory, are from the pen of an unknown author:

Those generous hearts that manly worth can charm,
Which friendship and domestic virtues warm,
Will here their sympathetic offerings leave,
Indulging sorrow at their Gresley's grave;
For such he was, as, in far better days,
Were dauntless England's pride, support, and praise;
Brave, artless, upright, hospitable, kind,
The fairest copy of the ancient mind;
A life revered in bounteous goodness past,
O'er his high-traced descent congenial lustre cast.

Sir Nigell Gresley was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Nigell Bowyer Gresley,* who married his cousin, Wilmot, only daughter of his uncle, Sir Thomas Gresley, the fifth Bart., and thus recovered the estates which had been separated from the title on the demise of that gentleman. By this marriage he had three daughters. Lady Gresley, dying in 1790, Sir Nigell married, *secondly*, 1796, Maud-Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Caleb Garway, of the county of Worcester, Esq., by whom he left surviving issue, a son, Roger, and a daughter, Georgiana-Maria, married to the Rev. Edward Woodyat, M.A. Sir Nigell Bowyer Gresley died on the 26th of March, 1808, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Roger Gresley, the present Baronet. This gentleman was born on the 27th of December, 1799; and, as has been already stated, espoused, in 1824, the Lady Sophia-Catherine Coventry, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Coventry. Sir Roger is a man of letters, and author of a work of fiction, entitled *Sir Philip Gasteneys; a Minor.*

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* It was to this gentleman we presume, that Miss Seward addressed the following *Apology for not accepting his Invitation to a Masquerade Ball at his Seat, Drakelow, in Staffordshire:*

Ah, Gresley! skill'd to deck the festal rite
With Taste's coy art, and Fancy's various light,
Charm'd when the summon'd train forsake their home,
Grotesque and gay, to fleet beneath thy dome;
Could I, amid the jocund band, convene
Youth, health, or spirit, to the glittering scene,
Then should my pen thy flattering passport greet
With gladdened heart, and with acceptance meet;
But long precarious health, life's faded bloom
And recent ravage of the ruthless tomb,
Clos'd o'er my friends, forbid the pageant bowers
To shine before me with majestic powers.
When graver Pleasures, and Domestic Mirth,
Rise the soft Lares of that glowing hearth,
Where Drakelow, white as o'er the wave she gleams,
Eyes her fair form in Trent's pellucid streams,
Mine may it be to share the joys benign,
More grateful to existence dim decline;
To view expanding mind, with effluence warm,
Illume thy loved Maria's youthful form;
To mark around that ever liberal board,
Bless'd by glad welcome from its graceful lord,
With sportive glee his lovely infants sit,
And bright Louisa lance the darts of wit;
While most his sense and spirit render gay,
The golden leisure of the social day.

MISS GEORGIANA HARCOURT.

Engraved by THOMSON, *from a Painting by* MISS BEAUMONT.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 10 Holles Street.

MISS GEORGIANA HARCOURT.

THIS Lady is the youngest daughter of *His Grace*, Edward, present ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, PRIMATE of England, and LORD HIGH ALMONER to the King, by the *Lady* ANNE LEVESON-GOWER, daughter of George Granvile, MARQUESS OF STAFFORD, whom His Grace espoused on the 5th of February, 1784.

The family of VERNON, of which HIS GRACE OF YORK is so distinguished a member, descends from the Lords of Vernon in Normandy, and the surname was assumed in 1052, from the town and district of VERNON, by WILLIAM DE VERNON, His Grace's ancestor, then proprietor thereof. Two brothers of the family, RICHARD and WALTER DE VERNON, came into England with the CONQUEROR, and appear subsequently as BARONS, under HUGH DE ABRINCIS otherwise *Lupus*, the powerful Earl Palatine of Chester. The elder brother, RICHARD, was feudal Lord of Shipbroke, and his name is recorded in Domesday Book, as a considerable landed proprietor. His great-great-grandson, RICHARD DE VERNON, had a grant from the Crown, 37th Henry III., of the castle and manor of Pecke. This Richard left four sons—of which WARINE, the eldest, inherited the lordship of Shipbroke, but his male line terminated with his son, another WARINE, of Shipbroke, who left three daughters, his coheiresses, namely, MARGARET, the wife of Richard de Wilbraham; EDITH, of Sir William Stafford, Bart.; and ROHESIA, of John Littlebury. The third son of Richard de Vernon, SIR WILLIAM DE VERNON, Knt., of Harlaston, in the county of Stafford, CHIEF JUSTICE OF CHESTER, *temp.* HENRY III., espoused Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of William de Avenall; and his son and heir, RICHARD DE VERNON, became Lord of Haddon, in right of that Lady. The grandson of Richard, SIR ROBERT VERNON, Knt., of Haddon, was speaker of the parliament held at Leicester in the 4th of Henry VI., and he had a patent constituting him TREASURER of CALAIS, an office afterwards held by his son, SIR WILLIAM VERNON, who was likewise appointed CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND for life. This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of William Swynfen, and coheiress of Sir Robert Pype. He died in 1467, and was succeeded by his son, SIR HENRY VERNON, Lord of Haddon, Governor and Treasurer to *Prince* ARTHUR, the eldest son and heir apparent of *King* HENRY VII. The prince is said to have spent much of his time with Sir Henry at Haddon, where one of the apartments bore the name of the *Prince's Chamber*. Sir Henry espoused the Lady Anne Talbot, daughter of the second Earl of Shrewsbury, and had a large family. The eldest son, SIR RICHARD DE VERNON, inherited HADDON. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dymoke, and left a son, SIR GEORGE VERNON, of Haddon, who died in 1565,

THE MOST NOBLE

FRANCES ANNE MARCH^ss OF LONDONDERRY.

Engraved by COCHRAN, *from a Painting by* SIR T. LAWRENCE, P.R.A.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 66 Holles Street

THE MOST NOBLE

FRANCES-ANNE, MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

RANDAL-WILLIAM MAC-DONNELL, *sixth* EARL, and *first* MARQUESS OF ANTRIM, having no male issue, obtained a patent, dated 2d of May, 1785, conferring upon himself, and after his decease upon his daughters, and *their male issue*, primogeniturely, the Viscounty of Dunluce, and Earldom of Antrim, in pursuance of which his elder daughter, the *Lady* ANNE-CATHERINE MAC-DONNELL, succeeded at his Lordship's demise, in 1791, as COUNTESS OF ANTRIM. Her Ladyship espoused, on the 25th of April, 1799, SIR HENRY VANE-TEMPEST, Bart., of Winyard, in the county of Durham, and had an only daughter, the *Lady* FRANCES-ANNE-EMILY VANE-TEMPEST, born in January, 1800, who, having married (3d of May, 1819) Charles-William, Lord Stewart, became, on that nobleman's accession to the honours of his family, MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY. Her Ladyship thus springs from two most ancient and eminent houses, the Mac-Donnells, Lords of the Isles, and the Fanes or Vanes, a branch* of which, by an alliance with the family of Neville, entitled itself to a revival of the EARLDOM OF WESTMORLAND, an extinct dignity of that once potent race.

The branch of the family of VANE which the MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY represents is a scion of the existing ducal house of CLEVELAND, springing directly from

SIR HENRY FANE, Knt., of Raby Castle, in the county of Durham, who resumed, in 1611, the surname of Vane. This gentleman held many high offices, and was employed on several important embassies, during the reign of JAMES I., and in the early part of that of CHARLES I. But, participating in the prosecution of STRAFFORD, he so far offended the Court, that he was removed from his places of Treasurer of the Household, and Secretary of State, although, in the patent granting the secretaryship, there was an especial clause that it was to be held for life. He appears subsequently to have espoused the cause of the Parliament, but without accepting any employment or commission. Himself and his sons, however, most strenuously opposed the murder of the King.

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* Sir Thomas Fane, Knt., espoused in 1574, the Lady Mary Neville, only daughter and heiress of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, the lineal descendant of Henry Nevill, younger son of Ralph Nevill, first Earl of Westmorland. Sir Thomas Fane's grandson, Sir Francis Fane, was created, in 1624, Baron Burghersh, and Earl of Westmorland.

Sir Henry Vane died at his seat at Raby Castle, in the year 1654. He had married Frances, daughter and coheir of Thomas Darcy, Esq., of the county of Essex, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. Of the sons, the first and second died in infancy; the third, HENRY, was his heir and successor;* the fourth,

SIR GEORGE VANE, Knt., of Long Newton, in the county palatine of Durham, born in 1620, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Lionel Maddison, Knight, of Rogerly, in the same county, and had:—

1. Henry, died young;—2. LIONEL;—3. George, married Hester, daughter of Guy Carleton, Bishop of Chichester;—4. William, died young; with eight daughters, all of whom died unmarried, excepting Frances, the eldest, who wedded Humphrey Mitford, Esq.

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* This Henry, ancestor of the Duke of Cleveland, was knighted in the year 1640. He is described by Lord Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, as of "great natural parts, and a quick conception, and very ready, sharp, and weighty expression." It was to him that Milton addressed his celebrated sonnet, commencing,

"Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel old."

Lord Clarendon further observes, "that, within a very short time after he returned from his studies in Magdalen College, in Oxford, where, though he was under the care of a very worthy tutor, he lived not with great exactness, he spent some little time in France, and more in Geneva; and, after his return into England, contracted a full prejudice and bitterness against the church, both against the form of the government, and against the liturgy. On this giddiness, which then much displeased his father, who still appeared highly conformable, and exceeding sharp against those who were not, he transported himself (in 1635) into New England. He was no sooner landed there, but his parts made him quickly taken notice of, and very probably his quality, being the eldest son of a Privy Councillor, might give him some advantage; insomuch, that when the next season came for the election of their magistrates, he was chosen their Governor; in which place he had not the fortune to please them long; and being unsatisfied with them, and they with him, he thereupon returned to England. When, being reformed of his extravagances, he, with his father's approbation and direction, married a lady of a good family; and, by his father's credit with the Earl of Northumberland, who was High Admiral of England, was joined with Sir William Russell, in the office of Treasurer of the Navy (a place of great trust and profit), which he equally shared with the other (and surviving him, had it solely), and seemed well satisfied, and composed to the government."

He, as well as his father, acted a distinguishing part in the civil wars. When Treasurer of the Navy, he set a rare example of honour and integrity. The fees of his office amounted, at the rate of fourpence in the pound, to nearly £30,000 *per annum*. Regarding this as too much for a private subject, he generously gave up his patent (granted for life by Charles I.) to the Parliament, desiring only £2000 *per annum*, for an agent, and the remainder to go to the public. This arrangement was effected, and a fixed salary has been ever since attached to the office. Hostile to all tyrannical governments, he incurred the hatred of Cromwell; who, in 1653, when he turned out the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons, ordering them to give place to honester men, seized him by the cloak, exclaiming "Thou art a juggling fellow!" On the restoration of Charles II. he was considered as a dangerous person; and, having been tried upon a charge of high treason, he was found guilty, sentenced to death, and beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 14th of June, 1662. Sir Christopher, his eldest surviving son, by Frances, daughter of Christopher Wray, of Ashby, in the county of Lincoln, Bart., appears to have been in some measure compensated for the sufferings of his father. He was knighted by Charles II.; sworn of the Privy Council to James II.; and created (July 8, 1699) Lord Barnard, of Barnard Castle, in the Bishopric of Durham. He was a man of excellent understanding but of retired habits—a great economist, a most exact manager of his private affairs; "yet, on special occasions, he showed instances of a very generous liberality, to a degree uncommon, and, in a word, as much concealed from the world as possible." His Lordship rebuilt "the decayed church of Shipborn [in Kent] in a very regular, beautiful, and sumptuous manner, a work which will, as a precious ornament, embalm his memory to after ages."—*Vide* Funeral Sermon, preached in the church of Wrotham, in Kent, by the Rev. Thomas Curteis.

LIONEL the eldest surviving son, married Catherine, daughter of Sir George Fletcher, of Hutton, Bart., by whom he had issue :—

1. Mary, wife of John Spearman, Esq.;—2. GEORGE;—3. Henry, who took the name of Fletcher, and died unmarried in 1761;—4. Walter, who took the name of Fletcher on the death of his brother Henry, and was ancestor of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart.;—5. Lionel, Secretary to Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of *King* GEORGE III.;—and eight other children.

GEORGE, the eldest son, married Anne, daughter of William Machon, of Durham, and was father of the Rev. SIR HENRY VANE, D.D., Prebendary of Durham, who was created a Baronet on the 3d of August, 1782. Sir Henry married Frances, daughter and heiress of John Tempest, Esq., and, dying in 1794, was succeeded by his only son,*

SIR HENRY VANE-TEMPEST, of Winyard, who wedded, as already stated (on the 28th of April, 1799), Anne Catherine, COUNTESS OF ANTRIM, and left at his decease,† on the 1st of August, 1813, an only daughter and heiress, THE LADY whose portrait, from the inimitable pencil of LAWRENCE, graces the commencement of these observations.

Stewart of Londonderry.

The branch of the noble house of Stewart, to which the Marquess of Londonderry belongs, claims descent from Sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, second son of Sir William Stewart, of Garlies, ancestor to the Earl of Galloway. William Stewart, Esq., of Ballylawn Castle, in the county of Donegal (great-grandson of John Stewart, Esq., who had a grant from Charles I. of the manor of Stewart's Court, where he erected the Castle of Ballylawn), took an active part in the contest between JAMES and WILLIAM, in Ireland, and held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment commanded by his wife's kinsman, Sir William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy. Colonel Stewart married the daughter of Sir William Stewart,‡ of Fort Stewart, in the county of Donegal. His eldest son and heir, THOMAS, who succeeded him at Ballylawn Castle, served as a Captain in Lord Mountjoy's regiment. He married Mary, second daughter of Bernard Ward, Esq. (ancestor of the Viscounts Bangor), by Mary, sister of Michael Ward Bishop of Derry, but dying without issue, in 1740, was succeeded by his only brother, ALEXANDER, who represented the city of Londonderry in parliament, and purchased the estate of Mount Stuart, in the county of Down, from the Colville family. He married his cousin, Mary, only daughter of John Cowan, of Londonderry, Esq. (by Anne Stewart, second daughter of Alexander Stewart, of Ballylawn Castle), and sister and sole heiress of Robert Cowan, Governor of Bombay. By that lady, who survived him seven years, and died in 1788, he had issue :—

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* The only male branch of the TEMPESTS now remaining, is *that* represented by JOSEPH-FRANCIS TEMPEST, Esq., of Broughton Hall, in Yorkshire. The elder female branch is represented by COL. PLUMBE TEMPEST, of Tong Hall. (See BURKE'S *History of the Commoners.*)

† The Countess of Antrim married, *secondly*, Edmund Phelps, Esq., who assumed (June 27, 1817), by royal permission, the name of Mac-Donnell only.

‡ Sir William Stewart was grandson of Sir William Stewart, Bart., Privy Councillor to *King* JAMES I., whose descendant, Sir William Stewart, Bart., was created Baron of Ramalton and Viscount Mountjoy, on the 19th of March, 1682.

1. ROBERT, first Marquess of Londonderry;—2. William, died in 1742;—3. John, died in 1762;—4. Alexander, married, in 1791, the Lady Mary Moore third daughter of Charles, Marquess of Drogheda, by Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Seymour, first Marquess of Hertford;—5. Anne, died in 1781;—6. Francis;—7. Mary, died young.

ROBERT, the eldest son, was created Baron Stewart, in the year 1789; Viscount Castlereagh, in 1795; Earl of Londonderry, in 1796; and Marquess of Londonderry in 1816. He married, *first*, in 1766, the Lady Sarah-Frances Seymour, second daughter of Francis, first Marquess of Hertford, K.G.; and by her (who died in 1770) had two sons—Alexander, who died young, and Robert, the second and late Marquess. His Lordship wedded, *secondly*, in 1775, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden, and sister to the present Marquess Camden, by whom (who died on the 18th of January, 1833) he had issue:—

1. CHARLES-WILLIAM, present and third Marquess;—2. Alexander John, died in 1800;—3. Frances-Anne, married, in 1799, Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of Augustus, third Duke of Grafton, and died in 1810;—4. Thomas-Henry, died in 1810;—5. Elizabeth-Mary, died in 1798;—6. Caroline, born in 1781, married Thomas Wood, Esq., of Governevet, in the county of Brecon;—7. Georgiana, married George Canning, Baron Garvagh, and died in 1814;—8. Selina-Sarah-Juliana, married, in 1815, David Kerr, of Portavo and Montalto, in the county of Down, Esq.;—9. Matilda-Charlotte, married, in 1815, Edward-Michael, eldest son of the Hon. Robert Ward, of Bangor Castle;—10. Emily-Jane, married, *first*, in 1814, John James, Esq., only son of Sir Walter James, Bart., who died in 1819; *secondly*, in 1821, Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., and M.P. for Durham;—11. Catherine-Octavia, married, in 1813, Edward, second Lord Ellenborough, died in 1819.

The Marquess died on the 8th of April, 1821, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, second Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Governor of Londonderry, &c. This nobleman married, on the 9th of January, 1794, the lady Amelia Hobart, youngest daughter, and coheiress with her sister, of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, but had no issue. His Lordship died at his seat at North Cray, in Kent, on the 12th of August, 1822, and was succeeded by his brother,

CHARLES-WILLIAM, Lord Stewart, present and third Marquess of Londonderry, first Baron Stewart, and first Earl Vane, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. This nobleman, who was born on the 18th of May, 1778, was brought up a soldier, and has attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the Colonelcy of the 10th regiment of Light Dragoons. During the late war, his Lordship was distinguished as a gallant and enterprising officer. In the campaign of the year 1814 he acted as military commissioner to the armies of the Allied Sovereigns; and, for his conduct in that important office, was spoken of in the despatches in the highest terms. For some time afterwards he held the post of Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Prussia; and, more recently, he enjoyed the same high station at that of Vienna. Upon the general peace of 1814, he was created (July 1) Baron Stewart; and, on the 28th of May, 1823, Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. The latter dignities will descend to the issue male of his second marriage.

His Lordship *first* espoused, on the 4th of August, 1804, Catherine, fourth daughter of John, third Earl of Darnley, by whom (who died on the 11th of February, 1812) he has an only son, FREDERICK, Viscount Castlereagh, born on the 7th of July, 1805.

The noble Marquess married, *secondly*, as already stated, on the 3d of April, 1819, Frances-Anne, only daughter and sole heiress of the late Sir Henry Vane-Tempest, Bart., by Anne-Catherine, Countess of Antrim; on which occasion he assumed the surname and arms of VANE, in addition to those of Stewart. By this lady, his Lordship has two sons and two daughters:—George-Henry-Robert-Charles Vane, Lord Seaham, born April 26, 1821; Frances-Anne-Emily, born April 15, 1822; Alexandrina-Octavia-Maria, born July 29, 1823; and Adolphus-Frederick-Charles-William Stewart, born July 2, 1825.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HARRIET, COUNTESS OF GUILFORD.

The lady portrayed by the annexed engraving, from a picture of Robertson's, is the daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Barbadoes, by his wife, Molina, daughter of John Thomas, Esq., of Hereford, and grandaughter of Evan Thomas, Esq., of Llandillo, in Wales. Miss Warde espoused, on the 4th of May, 1826, the *Rev.* Francis North, at whose accession to the honours of his family in the ensuing year, she became Countess of Guilford.

Sir Henry Warde is the fourth son of the late John Warde, Esq., of Squerries, in the county of Kent. The elder branch of the family of Warde, seated at Hutton Pagnel, in Yorkshire, is said to be lineally descended from Robert de Warde, who came into England with the Conqueror. Amongst his ancestors may be mentioned Sir Patience Warde, Commissioner of the Customs, knighted in the year 1675; and Sir John Warde, late M.P. for the city of London, one of the Governors of the Bank of England, and of the Merchant Tailor's Company, knighted in 1714.

Sir Henry Warde has been honourably engaged for a series of years in the military service of his country. He entered the army as an ensign in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, on the 2d of April, 1783, and attained the rank of Captain in the same regiment on the 6th of July, 1790. Captain Warde served in Holland in 1793, at Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes, where he was wounded. He rejoined his regiment in July, 1794; but came home, on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the 15th of October following. In May, 1798, he went to Ostend; in 1799, he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and was in the respective actions of that unfortunate campaign. He was made Colonel and Brigadier of the same regiment (1st Foot Guards) on the 1st of January, 1801. In the attack upon Copenhagen, in August, 1807, he commanded a brigade of the 28th and 79th battalions. Advanced to the rank of Major-General, on the 25th of April, 1808, he went to Spain in the month of October following; and commanded at the battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, the first brigade of Guards. For his services on that occasion, General Warde was presented with a gold medal. He went to India, in 1809, as second in command of the forces at the Mauritius, and there exercised for a short time the functions of acting Governor; whence, in May, 1812, he returned to England, and was made Lieutenant-General, on the 4th of June, 1813.

The family of North, of which Miss Warde became, upon her marriage, a

THE RT HON^ble HARRIET

COUNTESS OF GUILFORD.

Engraved by THOS WRIGHT, *from a Miniature by* A ROBERTSON.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Holles Street.

member, is traced to Robert North, who died in the year 1470. His great-great-grandson, Edward, first Lord North, was born about the year 1496. Educated for the law, he attained extraordinary proficiency; and, being much in favour with king Henry VIII., he was constituted Clerk of Parliament, one of the King's Sergeants, Treasurer, and afterwards Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, &c. With his first wife, he obtained a large increase of fortune, which enabled him to purchase the manor of Kirtling. He was knighted in 1541, and elected M.P. for the county of Cambridge. He was a Privy Councillor, and had frequent grants of land from the king; was constituted one of his executors—appointed of council to his son and successor—and had a legacy of £300 by his will.

In the reign of Edward VI., as in that of MARY, Sir Edward North was of the Privy Council; and he was summoned to parliament by the latter monarch, on the 17th of February, 1553-4, as Baron North, of Kirtling, in the county of Cambridge. His Lordship had the honour, in the next year, of attending the Spanish Prince, PHILIP, from his landing at Southampton to Winchester, where his marriage with the Queen was solemnized.

On the accession of Elizabeth, Lord North was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners to consider and allow of the claims to be made by those who were to perform service by tenure at the coronation; and he was also made Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. Fearful of the extravagance of his two sons, Roger and Thomas, he entailed his estate, to prevent alienation, as strongly as the law of those times would permit, with a remainder to his kindred, the Norths of Walkringham. These sons were by his first wife,* who had previously had *two* husbands: of his second wife, as appears by her epitaph, in the chancel of St. Lawrence Jury church, London, Lord North was the *fourth* husband.

Lo here the Lady Margaret North
in tomb and earth doth lye;
Of husbands four the faithful spouse,
whose fame shall never dye.
One Andrew Fraunces was the first,
the second Robert hight,
Surnamed Chartsey, Alderman;
Sir David Brooke, a knight,
Was third. But he that passed all,
and was in number fourth,
And for his virtue made a Lord,
was called Sir Edward North.
These altogether do I wish
a joyful rising day:
That of the Lord, and of his Christ,
all honour they may say.
Obiit 2 die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.

Edward, Lord North, died on the last day of the year 1564, and was buried in a vault under the chancel at Kirtling, now called Catlage, in Cambridgeshire.

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* Alice, daughter of Oliver Squyer, Esq., of Southby, in the county of Southampton, widow of Edward Myrffun, Esq., and of John Brigadine, Esq. By this lady, Lord North acquired a considerable fortune.

where there is a monument to his memory. Under his portrait at Peter House (to which he was a considerable benefactor), Cambridge, appears the following distich:

Nobilis hic vere fuerat, si nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi principium nobilitatis erat.

Thus in English:

This man was noble, if so any be,
For he began his own nobility.

His Lordship's eldest son and successor, SIR ROGER NORTH, second Lord North, had, in the lifetime of his father, been repeatedly returned to parliament by the county of Cambridge. He was one of the judicial peers on the trial of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1572. In 1578, *Queen* ELIZABETH honoured him with a visit at his seat in Cambridgeshire; where she was received, as Hollinshed relates, "not in the least behind any of the best for a frank house, a noble heart, and a well-ordered entertainment." Having accompanied the Earl of Leicester, General of the Forces sent to the assistance of the States, in 1585, he was made a knight banneret, for his gallant conduct upon the occasion. In the engagement at Zutphen, in 1586, and in several other actions, he likewise behaved with distinguished bravery. His intimacy with the Earl of Leicester is evident from his deposition—an exceedingly curious statement—on his examination to prove the marriage of the Earl with the Lady Lettice, Countess of Essex, and from a bequest to him, in the Earl's will, of a basin and ewer of £40 value. His Lordship was Ambassador Extraordinary from Queen Elizabeth to Charles IX. of France—was of the Privy Council to the Queen—and Treasurer of the Household in 1596. Of this nobleman, Camden says "He was a person of great briskness and vivacity, with an head and heart fit for service." By his lady Winifrid, daughter of Robert, Lord Rich (Chancellor of England, and progenitor to the late Earls of Warwick and Holland, see BURKE's *Extinct Peerage*) and widow of Sir Henry Dudley, son of John, Duke of Northumberland, he had two sons, John and Henry, and a daughter. He was succeeded by his grandson,

DUDLEY, third Lord North, eldest son of Sir John North, who had died in his father's lifetime. In 1645, this nobleman was nominated by both houses of parliament, with the Earls of Northumberland, Essex, Warwick, and others, to manage the affairs of the Admiralty. "He was a person full of spirit and flame: yet after he had consumed the greatest part of his estate in the gallantries of King James's court, or rather his son, Prince Henry's, retired, and lived more honourably in the country upon what was left than ever he had done before."* Dying in 1666, at the age of 85, he was succeeded by his son and heir,

DUDLEY, fourth Lord North, who had been made a Knight of the Bath, as early as the year 1616, at the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales, and he stood as the eldest son of a peer, on state occasions, in the House of Lords, at the age of 63. He was, we are told, "an eminent instance of duty to his father, before whom he would not put on his hat, or sit down, unless enjoined to do it." He served in the army, sat in several parliaments, and was the author of some political and religious tracts. By his lady, Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Montagu, brother of

* *Vide* Roger North's life of his brother, Lord Keeper Guilford. Pref. III.

Henry, Earl of Manchester, he had a family of fourteen children. His Lordship died in 1677, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHARLES, fifth Lord North. This nobleman married Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Grey, of Werke, and widow of Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., of the Hough, in Lancashire, and was summoned to Parliament in the lifetime of his father (1673), as LORD GREY, of Rolleston, in the county of Stafford. His eldest son,

WILLIAM, sixth Lord North, and Lord Grey, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge, Governor of Portsmouth, Lieutenant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, a Privy Councillor, &c.; served under the Duke of Marlborough; and lost his right hand at the battle of Blenheim. Dying without issue, in 1734, the BARONY OF GREY, of Rolleston, became EXTINCT, while that of North devolved upon his cousin,

Francis, third Baron Guilford, as seventh Lord North.* His Lordship's mother was Alice, second daughter and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, in the county of Lincoln, Bart., by the coheir of George Brydges, Lord Chandos. He was chosen M.P. for Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in the first parliament of George II., and, after succeeding his father, he was appointed, in 1730, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, Frederick, PRINCE OF WALES. On the 17th of June, 1750, being then one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the Prince, he stood proxy for *Prince* WILLIAM, at the baptism of his Royal Highness's fifth son, FREDERICK-WILLIAM. In the same year he was appointed Governor to *Prince* GEORGE, afterwards *King* GEORGE III. In consideration of his Lordship's eminent services, and of the nobility of his descent, his Majesty *King* GEORGE II. was pleased to advance him, by letters patent, dated April 8, 1752, to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the style and title of EARL OF GUILFORD. In 1773, he was appointed Treasurer and Receiver-General to her Majesty. His Lordship married, *first*, in 1728, the *Lady* LUCY MONTAGU, daughter of George, Earl of Halifax; *secondly*, in 1735-6, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, Bart., of Woodsome, in the county of York, and relict of George, Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of William, Earl of Dartmouth; *thirdly*, in 1751, Anne, relict of Lewis Watson, Earl of Rockingham, and daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare, in the County of Kent, Bart. He died in 1790, at the age of 86, and was succeeded by his only son by his first marriage,

FREDERICK, second Earl of Guilford. This nobleman, more celebrated as LORD NORTH, was born on the 13th of April, 1732. He was returned to parliament for the borough of Banbury, at the general elections in 1754, 1761, 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784. In 1759, he was declared one of the Commissioners of the Treasury—in 1766, he was appointed Joint Receiver and Pay-

* His Lordship's grandfather, the Hon. FRANCIS NORTH, second son of Dudley, fourth Lord North, was successively Solicitor and Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper. He was raised to the peerage on the 27th of September, 1683, as Baron Guilford. He died in 1685, leaving issue by his wife, Frances, daughter and coheir of Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe, a son and heir, FRANCIS, second Lord Guilford, who died in 1729, and was succeeded by his son, the abovementioned FRANCIS.

master of the Forces, and sworn of the Privy Council—in 1767, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Lord of the Treasury—in 1770, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury—in 1771, Ranger and Warder of Bushy Park—in 1772, one of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter—in the same year, Chancellor of the University of Oxford—in 1776, F.S.A.—His Lordship was also Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Somerset, Recorder of Gloucester and Taunton, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, President of the Foundling Hospital and of the Asylum, and Governor of the Turkey Company and of the Charterhouse. In March, 1782, he resigned the reins of government, which he had held for twelve years, and the next year formed his memorable coalition with Mr. Fox. He survived his father but two years, and died in 1792. This eminent statesman is described by Edmund Burke as "a man of admirable parts, of general knowledge, of a versatile understanding, fitted for every sort of business; of infinite wit and pleasantry; of a delightful temper, and with a mind most disinterested." His eldest son and successor, by Anne, daughter and coheir of George Speke, Esq., of White Lackington, in the county of Somerset, was

George-Augustus, third Earl of Guilford, who married, *first*, in 1785, Maria-Frances-Mary, daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire; by whom (who died in 1794) he had a daughter, Maria, married to John Crichton-Stuart, second Marquess of Bute. His Lordship married, *secondly*, Susan, daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., by whom he had two daughters, Susan and Georgiana. Dying without male issue, in 1802, the barony of North of Kirtling, being a barony in fee, fell into abeyance amongst his three daughters, and it still continues in that state, while his other dignities devolved upon his next brother,

Francis, fourth Earl of Guilford. This nobleman died without issue, in 1817, and was succeeded by his next and only surviving brother,

Frederick, fifth Earl of Guilford, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, High Steward of Banbury, Chancellor of the University of the Ionian Islands, Joint Chamberlain of the Exchequer Rolls' Court, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. His Lordship, having been some time in a declining state of health, died unmarried on the 14th of October, 1827, and was succeeded by his cousin,

The Rev. Francis North, sixth and present Earl of Guilford. This nobleman is the son of the Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North, late Bishop of Winchester.—The second wife of Francis, first Earl of Guilford, was, as already stated, the daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, and relict of Viscount Lewisham. By that lady, his Lordship had two surviving children: a daughter, Louisa, married, in 1761, to John, Lord Willoughby de Broke; and a son, Brownlow.—The latter, the *Honourable* Brownlow North, born on the 17th of July, 1741, having been educated for the church, obtained rapid preferment; he was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield in 1771, translated to the see of Worcester in 1774, and to that of Winchester in 1781. His Lordship married, on the 17th of January, 1771, Henrietta-Maria, daughter and coheir of John Bannister, Esq. (who died on the 19th of November, 1796). He had issue:—

1. Henrietta, born in 1771, married, in 1797, the Rev. William Garnier, M.A., Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Droxford;—2. Francis, present Earl of

Guilford, M.A., and Master of St. Cross Hospital;—3. Louisa, born in 1774, died in 1820;—4. Lucy, born in 1775;—5. Elizabeth, born in 1776, married, in 1802, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, second son of Lord Walsingham, Archdeacon of Surrey, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Fawley and Calbourne, in the county of Hants;—6. Brownlow, born in 1778;—7. Charles-Augustus, Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Alverstoke and Havant, in the county of Hants, married, in 1808, Rachel, second daughter of Thomas Jarvis, of Laverstoke House, in the county of Hants, Esq.

The Bishop of Winchester died in 1820, having outlived his lady twenty-four years.

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY ALICIA-JANE PEEL.

THE Right Hon. Lady ALICIA-JANE KENNEDY, youngest daughter of Archibald, *twelfth* Earl of Cassillis, and *first* MARQUESS OF AILSA, by Margaret, daughter of John Erskine, Esq., of Dun, in the county of Forfar, espoused in 1824, *Col.* JONATHAN PEEL, of the Grenadier Guards, fifth son of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

The ancient Scottish family of which her Ladyship is a member, had originally the surname of CARRICK, derived from a district so denominated in the county of Ayr, wherein they enjoyed feudal possessions and privileges.

The seal of Sir Gilbert de Carrick, Knt., bore, in 1285, the same shield of arms which the house of Ailsa bears at present. His son, another Sir Gilbert, was one of the prisoners taken at the battle of Durham in 1346.

It was about this time, that the family began to drop its ancient name of Carrick, and to assume that of Kennedy. Alexander Kennedy, canon of Glasgow, chancellor to John Baliol, King of Scotland, one of those who swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296, is the first of that name on record. Sir John Kennedy, of Dunure, son of Gilbert de Carrick, founded a chapel adjoining to the burial-place of the parish church of Mayboyl, and endowed it for the support of three chaplains. Of his three sons, John, the second, is thought to have been the ancestor of the Kennedys, of Cullean. Sir Gilbert, his eldest son, was one of the hostages delivered into the hands of the English, for the liberation of King David II. in 1357. Gilbert, his eldest son, whom he disinherited, died in the French service without issue. Sir Hugh Kennedy, of Ardstinchar, his fourth son, accompanied the Scottish troops under the command of the Earl of Buchan, to France; and, at the battle of Bauge, in Anjou, where the Duke of Clarence was killed, on the 22d of March, 1421, he distinguished himself in so remarkable a manner, that he was honoured by the King of France with his armorial bearing, "*azure, three fleurs-de-lis, Or;*" which he and his successors marshalled in the first and fourth quarters, with those of Kennedy in the second and third. From this Sir Hugh descended the Kennedys of Bargeny, Kirkhill, and Binning in Ayrshire.

Sir James Kennedy, the second son of Sir Gilbert, married the *Lady* MARY STEWART, second daughter of *King* ROBERT III., and relict of George, first Earl of Angus, of the house of Douglas. He lost his life in a quarrel with his disinherited brother, Gilbert, during the lifetime of his father, leaving two sons,

THE RT HONBLE

LADY ALICIA JANE PEEL.

Engraved by THOMSON, *from a Miniature by* MRS GREEN.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 28 Holles Street.

Gilbert and James. The latter, consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld in 1438, was greatly distinguished, and equally beloved, in his episcopal and his political character. He founded and endowed St. Salvator's College, in St. Andrew's.

GILBERT, the elder son of Sir James, was elevated to the peerage of Scotland in 1452 as LORD KENNEDY, and was appointed at the decease of JAMES II. in 1460, one of the six regents of the kingdom. His eldest son,

JOHN, second Lord Kennedy, was a privy-councillor to James III., and a commissioner to treat with the English for peace in 1484. He married, *first*, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Lord Montgomery, by whom he had a son, DAVID, third Lord Kennedy; *secondly*, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George, Earl of Huntly, and relict of Nicol, second Earl of Errol.

DAVID, third Lord Kennedy, who was knighted by James III. upon the creation of his second son, Alexander, Duke of Ross, in 1487-8. He succeeded his father, A.D. 1508; and was soon afterwards created EARL OF CASSILLIS, as, in 1509, he is styled David Dominus Kennedy, miles; and David Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis, August the 6th, 1510. He was privy-councillor to James IV., whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flodden, where he fell, with his royal master, on the 9th of September, 1513. He married, *first*, Agnes, eldest daughter of William Lord Borthwick; *secondly*, Grizel Boyd, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Arran, niece of James III., and relict of Alexander Lord Forbes. By his first lady he had three sons.

GILBERT, the eldest, second Earl of Cassillis, was sent ambassador to London, to treat for peace, and for a marriage between James V. and Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. He was assassinated at Prestick, in Ayrshire, on the 22d of December, 1527, by Hugh Campbell, sheriff of that county. He married Isabel Campbell, second daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyll. QUINTIN, the fourth of his Lordship's seven sons by this lady, who was Abbot of Crossregal, in Carrick, challenged, and held, in 1562, a three days' disputation with John Knox respecting the sacrifice of the mass; and was deemed so triumphant, that he was canonized in 1564.

GILBERT, third Earl of Cassillis, succeeded his father in 1527. He was then at the university of St. Andrew's, where, in February, 1527-8, when only thirteen years of age, he was compelled to sign the sentence of death, pronounced on Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Ferne, who was burnt for heresy. Completing his education at Paris, he became acquainted with the celebrated George Buchanan, whom he engaged as his domestic tutor. This nobleman was one of the prisoners taken at the rout of Solway, by Dacre and Musgrave, in November, 1542. He was committed to the charge of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was induced to adopt the tenets of the reformed religion. He returned to Scotland next year, having given, as hostages for his ransom, which was fixed at £1000, his uncle and two brothers, who were placed under the custody of the Archbishop of York. Attached to the English interest, he promoted the projected match between Queen Mary, and Edward, Prince of Wales; on which account Henry VIII. gave him a pension of 300 marks. Upon the interruption of the marriage treaty, Henry issued a proclamation for the Scottish prisoners to return into custody in England, to which no obedience was paid. A piteous letter was, in consequence, despatched from his hostages to the Earl of Cassillis, in December, 1513, entreating him to enter in all haste; for if he did not,

"they should suffer death, and that right shortly." Early in the ensuing year, his Lordship delivered himself into Henry's hands, his hostages were released, and the King discharged his ransom and sent him home loaded with presents. In 1550, he accompanied the Queen Dowager to France; in 1554, he was appointed High Treasurer of Scotland; and, in 1557, he was a chief commander in the army destined to attack Berwick, and to invade England. At the close of that year, he was one of the eight members elected by Parliament to represent the Scottish nation at the nuptials of Queen MARY with Francis, DAUPHIN OF FRANCE. The firmness of these deputies, in refusing to concede the crown matrimonial, gave great offence to the French court, and poison was said to have been administered to them. Lord Fleming, one of the deputies, died at Paris; and the Earls of Cassillis and Rothes, and Bishop Reid, President of the Court of Sessions, died at Dieppe, all three in one night, on the 28th of November, 1558. By his lady, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Kennedy, of Bargany, he had four children; of whom,

GILBERT, the eldest, succeeded him as fourth Earl of Cassillis, and was succeeded himself by his eldest son (by Margaret Lyon, daughter of John, Lord Glemmis),

JOHN, fifth Earl of Cassillis. This nobleman left no issue; but his brother Gilbert, who died before him, left, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Uchtred Macdowall, of Gorthland, a son,

John, who succeeded his uncle, as sixth Earl of Cassillis, in 1616. His Lordship, called "the grave and solemn Earl," was "a person of geat virtue, and of a considerable degree of good understanding, and so sincere, that he would suffer no man to take his words in any other sense than as he meant them." Zealously attached to the presbyterian form of worship, he was one of the three ruling elders sent to the assembly of divines at Westminster, in 1643, to ratify the solemn league and covenant. His Lordship married, *first*, Jean Hamilton, fourth daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Haddington; *secondly*, Margaret Hay, daughter of William, Earl of Errol, relict of Henry, Lord Ker. By his first lady he had a son, who died unmarried, and two daughters, Margaret,* and Catherine; by his second, a son, John, his successor, and two daughters.

JOHN, seventh Earl of Cassillis, was the only person in the parliament, who, in 1670, voted against the act for punishing conventicles. This gave so much offence to ministers that he was marked for persecution. In January, 1678, 1500 men of the Highland host were quartered in Carrick, chiefly on his Lordship's estates, which they plundered. A bond was afterwards tendered to him to subscribe, "obliging him, under a heavy penalty, to be answerable that his whole family, tenants, and labourers, and their respective families, should abstain from conventicles, and not harbour any nonconformist. This his Lordship

* This lady married the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. She was a person of distinguished piety and knowledge, strongly inclined towards the presbyterians, though free from rigid and narrow-minded zeal. One day, during the Commonwealth, as she was standing at a window, she reviled some of Cromwell's soldiers as murderers of their king. The soldiers threatened that, unless she held her tongue, they would fire at her; but she continued in the same strain, so that the soldiers fired, and a bullet passed between her and another lady.

refused to do, as contrary to law, and impossible for him to perform; he was therefore charged with lawburrows, and denounced an outlaw." Oppressive proceedings ensued, but were not persisted in. Favouring the revolution, his Lordship was sworn of the privy council to *King* WILLIAM, in 1689, and constituted one of the Lords of the Treasury. By his first lady, Susan Hamilton, daughter of James, first Duke of Hamilton, he had a son, John, Lord Kennedy, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, Esq., M.P.,* but dying before the Earl, his only son,

John, eighth Earl of Cassillis, born in 1700, succeeded his grandfather, John, in 1701. He married his cousin-german, and the daughter of his step-father, Lady Susan Hamilton, youngest daughter of John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, by Lady Anne Kennedy, daughter of John, seventh Earl of Cassillis, but had no issue. His Lordship, in 1759, privately executed a settlement in nature of a strict entail, of the whole lands and estates of Cassillis, in favour of Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Cullean, Bart., the nearest heir-male of the family. On his Lordship's death, in the same year, William, Earl of March and Ruglen, grandson of Lady Anne Kennedy, Countess of Ruglen, daughter of John, seventh Earl of Cassillis, assumed the title of Cassillis; founding his right on the entail mentioned in the note below. In this he was opposed by Sir Thomas Kennedy, who claimed under the entail of 1759. The case went before the House of Lords by petition; and, after various proceedings, it was, on the 27th of January, 1762,

"Resolved and adjudged, that the petitioner, Sir Thomas Kennedy, hath a right and title to the honour and dignity of the Earl of Cassillis, as heir-male of the body of David, the first Earl of Cassillis; and that he hath also a right and title to the honour and dignity of Lord Kennedy, as heir-male of the body of Gilbert, the first Lord Kennedy."

SIR THOMAS KENNEDY, who thus became ninth EARL OF CASSILLIS, derived his descent from the Hon. Sir Thomas Kennedy, second son of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassillis. He was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage at the general election of 1774. He died unmarried, in 1775, and was succeeded by his brother,

DAVID, tenth Earl of Cassillis. This nobleman died unmarried, in 1792, having previously executed a deed of entail of the estates of Cassillis and Cullean, in favour of

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, R.N., who succeeded him as eleventh EARL OF CASSILLIS. (This nobleman was descended from Alexander Kennedy, of Craigoch, second son of Sir Alexander, of Cullean). He married, *first*, Miss Schuyler a lady of great fortune in New Jersey, by whom he had no issue; *secondly*, Anne, daughter of John Watts, of New York, Esq. By this lady, who died at Edinburgh, in 1793, he had four children:—1. ARCHIBALD;—2. John, an officer in the army;—3. Robert, married Miss Malcolm, sister of the celebrated American

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* After this marriage, his father, the Earl, in 1698, made an entail of his estate, on himself in life-rent, and John, Lord Kennedy in fee, remainder to the heirs-male of their respective bodies, &c. &c., "which failing, to John, Lord Kennedy, his heirs or assignees whatsoever."

General of the same name;—4. Anne, married, July 21, 1795, William-Henry Digby, of Twickenham, Esq. His Lordship died on the 30th of December, 1794, and was succeeded by his son,

ARCHIBALD, twelfth Earl of Cassillis, and first MARQUESS OF AILSA. His Lordship, in 1790, raised an independent company of foot; in 1793, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Lowland Fencible Regiment; at the general election of 1802, he was chosen one of the representatives of the Scottish Peerage; and, on the 4th of November, 1806, he was created a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of Baron Ailsa, of Ailsa, in the county of Ayr. The Earl married, on the 1st of June, 1793, Margaret, youngest daughter of John Erskine, Esq., of Dun, in the county of Forfar (by Margaret, daughter of William Baird, Esq., of Newbyth), by whom he has had issue:—1. Archibald, EARL OF CASSILLIS, born in 1794, married, in May, 1814, Eleanor, only daughter and sole heir of Alexander Allardyce, of Dunnottar, Esq., by whom (who died in 1832) he left at his decease, on the 12th of August, 1832, a son, ARCHIBALD, now Lord Cassillis, and several other children;—2. Anne, married, August 15, 1821, Captain David Baird, of the Third Guards, now Sir David Baird, Bart.;—3. Mary;—4. Margaret, married, November 14, 1817, Thomas, Viscount Kinnaird, now Earl of Newburgh;—5. John, who assumed the additional surname of ERSKINE, married, in 1822, Lady Augusta Fitz-Clarence, daughter of the KING, and died in 1831, leaving issue;—6. ALICIA-JANE, whose portrait, as Lady ALICIA-JANE PEEL, graces the front of this article.

THE R^T HON^{BLE} LADY ELIZABETH WATHEN

Engraved by [illegible] from a [illegible] by a [illegible]

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THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY ELIZABETH-JANE WATHEN.

GEORGE-WILLIAM, *tenth* EARL OF ROTHES, espoused for his second wife, in 1798, Charlotte-Julia, daughter of Colonel Campbell, of Dunoon, and left by her Ladyship, at his decease, in 1817, an only surviving daughter, *Lady* JANE-ELIZABETH LESLIE, the fair subject of our present observations, who married, on the 16th of December, 1830, CAPTAIN WATHEN, of the 16th Hussars, only son of Major Wathen.

Leslie is one of the most ancient and one of the most distinguished names in Scotland; nor has its fame been confined to that kingdom: all Europe has echoed its celebrity. "There were at one time three general officers of that name in the service of three sovereigns: viz., Walter Count Leslie, of the Emperor of Germany; Alexander, Earl of Leven, of the King of Great Britain; and David Leslie (afterwards Baron Newark) of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Several counts of the name of Leslie are settled in Germany, besides many considerable families in France, Russia, and Poland."

The origin of the family, in Britain, is traced to Bartholdus, a nobleman of Hungary, who, in the year 1068, attended Margaret Atheling, the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, into Scotland; and, subsequently marrying the sister of that monarch, he settled, and obtained the barony of Leslie, or Leslyn, and other large possessions, in the district of Garioch, in the county of Aberdeen. He was created Earl of Ross, and Lord Leslie.

One of his descendants was Sir Norman de Leslie, whose name occurs in a charter about the year 1237.

His son, Sir Leonard, made a considerable figure in the reign of Alexander III.

Sir Norman, son of Sir Leonard, was appointed Sheriff of Aberdeen, in 1305.

His son, Sir Andrew, married, in the reign of Robert I., Mary, the daughter and coheiress of Alexander Abernethy; through whom he obtained the baronies of Rothes and Ballenbreich. He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, who, in 1320, signed the memorable letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland.

His son, Norman de Leslie, was employed in a variety of diplomatic services in 1361, 1362, and 1363. Dying without male issue, he was succeeded by his great nephew,

Norman (grandson of his brother, Sir Andrew) who was Lord of Rothes. He was one of the noblemen sent to England, in 1423, to attend James I., of Scotland, upon his return from captivity. His son, by his wife, Christian, daughter of William, Lord Seton, was

GEORGE LESLIE, of Rothes, who, on the 20th of March, 1457, was, by King James II., elevated to the peerage of Scotland by the title of Earl of Rothes, in the county of Elgin. This nobleman, who lived to a great age, and died in 1501, was twice married; *first*, to Margaret, daughter of —— Lundin, of Lundin, in the county of Fife, by whom he had a daughter; *secondly*, to Christian, daughter

of Sir William Haleburton, Lord Dirleton. By that lady he had two daughters, and a son, Andrew, Master of Rothes, who, dying in his father's lifetime, left, by his wife, the Lady Margery Sinclair, youngest daughter of William, third Earl of Orkney, two sons. Of these,

George, the elder, succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Rothes. He lost his life at the battle of Flodden, in 1513; as did also his brother William, father of

George, third Earl of Rothes, who was in great favour at court, and much esteemed by James V., who employed him on an important embassy to Denmark, which he performed with great credit to himself, and equal satisfaction to his royal master. His Lordship's eldest son, Norman Leslie, who died before him, had experienced much injustice and contempt from the fierce, haughty, persecuting spirit of Cardinal Beatoun; and, in consequence, he became mainly instrumental in the death of that prelate. He afterwards entered into the service of the King of France, and was killed in an engagement with the Germans, near Cambray, in 1554. The Earl, his father, on his return from Denmark, was tried by his peers, as having been accessory to the death of the cardinal; but he was honourably acquitted. In 1557, he was one of the commissioners sent to the court of France to conclude the marriage between Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Dauphin. Dying at Dieppe, in 1558, he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Andrew, fourth Earl of Rothes; whose successor was his grandson,

John, the fifth Earl. This nobleman obtained, between the years 1620 and 1635, many charters of lands and baronies, under the great seal. On the first breaking out of the rebellion, he joined the covenanters. He is much spoken of by Lord Clarendon, who observes that "he was a man very well bred, and of very good parts, and great address; in his person very acceptable, pleasant in conversation, very free and amorous, and unrestrained in his discourse by any scruples of religion, which he only put on, when the part he was to act required it; and then no man could appear more conscientiously transported." His Lordship was first commissioner from the Scots at the treaty of Ripon, which was adjourned to London, whither he and Lord Loudon came in great state. "The King," remarks Burnet, "gained the Earl of Rothes entirely, who hoped, by the King's mediation, to have married the Countess of Devonshire, a rich and magnificent lady, that lived long in the greatest state of any in that age." His Lordship married Lady Anne Erskine, second daughter of John, Earl of Mar; and, dying in August, 1641, was succeeded by his only son,

John, sixth Earl of Rothes, who carried the sword of state at the coronation of Charles II., at Scoone, in 1651. Having just attained his majority, he raised a regiment of horse for his Majesty, and charged at its head at the battle of Worcester. Unfortunately, he was there taken prisoner, and was sent to the Tower of London, where he suffered a long imprisonment, till a year or two before the Restoration. When liberated, he went over to King Charles, at Breda; returned with his Majesty at the Restoration; had his estates, which had been sequestrated, restored, and was loaded with dignities and honours. "The Earl, afterwards Duke of Rothes," observes Bishop Burnet, "had married the Earl of Crawfurd's daughter, and had the merit of a long imprisonment likewise to recommend him; he had a ready dexterity in the management of affairs, with a soft and insinuating address: he had a quick

apprehension, with a clear judgment: he had no advantage of education; no sort of literature; nor had he travelled abroad: all in him was mere nature." It would have been well for the fame of Charles, had he been as mindful of the services of all his friends, as he appears to have been of those of the Earl of Rothes. His Lordship was made President of the Council in Scotland: in 1664, he succeeded his father-in-law, Lord Crawfurd, as Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and also as Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and the whole power of Scotland was put into his hands; "for," says Burnet, "the King loved him; though it was a very extravagant thing to see one man possess so many of the chief places of so poor a kingdom." In 1667, he was removed from the Lord High Treasurership, and made Lord Chancellor. "He excused himself," again observes the Bishop, "from being raised to that post all he could, and desired to continue Lord Treasurer; but he struggled in vain, and was forced to submit at last."

By his lady, Anne, eldest daughter of John Lindsay, Earl of Crawfurd, his Lordship had two daughters: Margaret, Countess of Rothes; and Christian, married, *first*, to James, third Marquess of Montrose; *secondly*, to Sir John Bruce, of Kinross, Bart. In 1663, his Lordship obtained a charter, entailing the earldom of Rothes and baronies of Leslie and Ballenbreich, in default of male issue, upon his elder daughter, and her descendants, *male and female*. Further honours awaited him. On the 19th of May, 1680, he was created Baron Auchmuty and Caskieberry, Viscount of Lugtoun, Earl of Leslie, Marquess of Ballenbreich, and Duke of Rothes. Dying without male issue, in the succeeding year, the dukedom and inferior titles of 1680 expired; but the earldom of Rothes, according to the limitation of 1663, descended to his Grace's elder daughter,

MARGARET, first Countess of Rothes. Her Ladyship married, in 1674, Charles, fifth Earl of Haddington; on which occasion, it was stipulated, that the two earldoms should not be united, but that the earldom of Rothes should descend to her eldest, and that of Haddington to her second son. This settlement was subsequently confirmed by two patents, in 1689 and 1702. Accordingly, when her Ladyship's husband died, in 1685, her younger son, Thomas, succeeded as sixth Earl of Haddington; and, on her own decease, in 1700, she was succeeded by her elder son,

JOHN, who assumed the surname of Leslie, and became seventh Earl of Rothes. His Lordship enjoyed many high offices in the state. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal by Queen Anne; and was elected one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland to the second, fifth, and sixth British Parliaments. On the accession of George I., in 1714, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland. His Lordship married, in 1697, Jane Hay, daughter of John, second Marquess of Tweedale, by whom he had a family of eight sons and four daughters. Dying in 1722, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, eighth Earl of Rothes, K.T., who, having embraced a military life, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and enjoyed the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. After successively commanding several other regiments, he had the third regiment of foot-guards. His Lordship married, *first*, in 1741, Hannah, youngest daughter and coheiress of Matthew Howard, of Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Esq., by whom he had two sons and two daughters; *secondly*, in 1763, Mary Lloyd, daughter of Mary, Countess of Haddington, by her first husband. By this lady, who survived him, he had no

offspring. She afterwards was married, in 1770, to Bennet Langton, of Langton, in the county of Lincoln, Esq., the friend of Dr. Johnson, by whom she had many children, and died in widowhood, in 1820. His Lordship died in 1767, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, ninth Earl of Rothes, who married Jane, second daughter of Captain Maitland, of Lontra, in the county of Haddington. Her Ladyship survived him, and was married to the Hon. Patrick Maitland, of Freugh, in the county of Wigtoun, seventh son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale. Dying without issue, in 1773, the Earl was succeeded by his sister,

JANE-ELIZABETH, second Countess of Rothes. Her Ladyship's right of succession to the estate was contested by her uncle, the Hon. Andrew Leslie, equerry to the Princess Dowager of Wales; but the Court of Session decided in her favour. The Countess was married, *first*, in 1766, to George Raymond Evelyn, youngest son of William Evelyn Glanville, of St. Clare, in the county of Kent, Esq., by whom she had an only surviving son, her successor; *secondly*, in 1772, to Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart., by whom she had two sons and a daughter: CHARLES, who inherited the baronetcy at the decease of his father in 1830, and was the late *Honourable* SIR CHARLES LESLIE;* HENRY, in holy orders, who had just succeeded his brother, and is now the *Honourable* and *Reverend* SIR HENRY LESLIE, M.A., Rector of Sheepall, in the county of Herts, and of Wetherell, in the county of Suffolk, and one of his late Majesty's chaplains in ordinary; and Henrietta, married to William Courtenay, Esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Henry Reginald, late Lord Bishop of Exeter. The Countess died in 1810, and was succeeded by her eldest son,

GEORGE-WILLIAM, tenth Earl of Rothes, who was elected one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland, in November, 1812. His Lordship married, *first*, the Lady Henrietta-Anne Pelham, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Chichester, and aunt of the present Earl, by whom he had three daughters: HENRIETTA-ANNE, his successor; Amelia, died in 1817; and Mary. His first lady having died in 1797, the Earl espoused, *secondly*, in 1798, Charlotte-Julia, daughter of Colonel John Campbell, of Duncon, by whom he had two daughters: ELIZABETH-JANE, whose portrait is affixed to this sketch, married, on the 16th of December, 1830, to Captain Augustus Wathen, of the 15th Hussars; and Georgiana, who died in 1814. The Earl died in 1817, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter,

HENRIETTA-ANNE, *third* COUNTESS OF ROTHES. Her Ladyship was born in 1790; and married, in 1806, to Mr. George Gwyther, who afterwards assumed, by sign manual, the surname and arms of Leslie. By this marriage, her Ladyship had two sons and four daughters:—1. GEORGE-WILLIAM-EVELYN, born November 8, 1809;—2. Thomas-Jenkins, born June 29, 1813;—3. Henrietta-Anne, born October 31, 1807, married, November 10, 1827, to Charles-Knight Murray, Esq., barrister-at-law;—4. Mary-Elizabeth, born July 9, 1811;—5. Anna-Maria, born July 19, 1815;—6. Catherine-Caroline, born April 14, 1817. The Countess died on the 30th of January, 1819, and was succeeded by her eldest son,

GEORGE-WILLIAM-EVELYN LESLIE, *eleventh and present* EARL OF ROTHES.

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* The children of a Scottish peeress bear the surname of their mother.

THE HON. MRS CHARLES LINDSAY,

Registered by [illegible] Proprietors [illegible]

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THE

HONOURABLE MRS. CHARLES LINDSAY.

THE Hon. CHARLES-ROBERT LINDSAY, Collector of Customs at Agra, for the East India Company, second son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Balcarres, and brother of the present Earl, espoused at Madras, on the 12th of February, 1814, ELIZABETH, daughter of T. W. Thompson, Esq., of Edinburgh—the lady delineated in the annexed portrait.

The noble family of Balcarres springs from Walter Lindsay, of Edzell, third son of Alexander Lindsay, second Earl of Crawfurd, who was living in the year 1472. The Lindsays are traced, however, to a far more remote period in our history. There were baronial families of Lindsay in England, soon after the Conquest; the name is supposed to have been derived from the manor of Lindsai, in Essex; and tradition states, that the ancestor of this great Scotch family went from England, in the time of King Malcolm Canmore, with whom he had contracted a friendship. It is certain that the Lindsays were a family of consequence in the reign of Alexander I. from 1107 to 1124. At that time flourished two brothers, William and Walter de Lindsay. The former died before 1160; leaving a son, Sir William, who, by his donations to the religious, appears to have had considerable possessions both in Clydesdale and Mid Lothian. Sir David de Lindsay, son of Sir William, flourished in the reigns of William and Alexander II. He died in 1230, leaving issue, Sir David, first designated *Dominus de Crawfurd,* in right of his mother, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Crawfurd, by whom he obtained the barony of Crawfurd. Sir Alexander de Crawfurd, his son, most vigorously defended the liberties of his country—joined the heroic Wallace—became surety for Robert Bruce, in 1298—and was specially excluded from the Act of Indemnity granted by Edward I. in 1304. His grandson, David, lost his life in the battle of Durham, in 1346; leaving a son, Sir David, who was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the English respecting King David's liberty, in 1351. He died in 1356, leaving three sons: Sir James; Sir Alexander, of Glenesk; and Sir William, of Byres, ancestor of the late Earls of Crawfurd. This Sir William Lindsay was also one of the *Magnates Scotiæ,* invested with power to treat with the English, in 1351 and 1357. His son, Sir James, held a command at the battle of Otterburne, under the Earl of Douglas in 1388. He died without issue, in 1397, and was succeeded by his first cousin, Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk; who, having distinguished himself and acquired the high regard of King Robert III., was created

by that prince, Earl of Crawfurd, on the 21st of April, 1398. His son, the second Earl, was killed at the battle of Arbroath, in 1445. He was succeeded, by his second, but eldest surviving son, Alexander.* Walter Lindsay, of Edzell third son of the second Earl, was ancestor of the Earls of Balcarres.

John de Lindsay, second son of David, of Glenesk, to whom David, seventh Earl of Crawfurd, surrendered his earldom, was made Lord Privy Seal by King James VI. in 1595. He acquired the estate of Balcarres, which was confirmed by charter in 1591. His son, Sir David Lindsay, of Balcarres, was eminent in literary and scientific attainment. He was in great favour with Charles I., by whom, when he visited Scotland, he was advanced to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Lord Lindsay, of Balcarres, on the 27th of June, 1633. His Lordship married the Lady Sophia Seton, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Dunfermline. His son,

ALEXANDER, second Lord Lindsay, who married Anne Mackenzie, daughter and coheir of Colin, first Earl of Seaforth, was created Earl of Balcarres, on the 9th of January, 1651. His second daughter, Lady Sophia, wife of the Honourable Captain Charles Campbell, was distinguished by wit, talent, and accomplishment. She planned and effected the escape of her father-in-law, Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, from the castle of Edinburgh, in 1630; the Earl being allowed to pass in the disguise of a page holding up her train. The Earl of Balcarres, though he attached himself to the fortunes of Charles II., is mentioned by Lord Clarendon as at the head of a presbyterian faction, whose object was to remove the historian from his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He died in Holland, in the year 1659. Cowley, the poet, devoted an ode to his memory; in the second stanza of which are the following lines:

If you will say, few persons upon earth
Did more than he deserves to have
A life exempt from fortune and the grave;
Whether you look upon his birth,

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* This Alexander, third Earl of Crawfurd, held, with John, Earl of Ross, the highest authority in the north. This induced Douglas, the most powerful noble of the south, to form a league with him, in 1451, which made the monarch tremble. He was afterwards reconciled to the king. His son David, the fourth earl, was created Duke of Montrose, in May, 1488, and Lord High Admiral, and Great Chamberlain of Scotland; and, in the following June, he was one of the chief commanders on the king's side, at the field of Bannockburn. He afterwards incurred forfeiture from the ruling faction. King James IV. restored him to his honours; but, to the dukedom of Montrose, only for his life. His son, John, the fifth earl, lost his life at Flodden Field. David, the seventh earl, having been barbarously treated by his sons, disinherited them, and settled his title and estate on Sir David Lindsay, of Edzell, great-grandson of Walter above mentioned, who consequently became the eighth Earl of Crawfurd; but notwithstanding he had several sons, he generously made a settlement of the honours and estate on the rightful heir in blood, David, grandson of the seventh earl, reserving to himself, during his life only, the title of Earl of Crawfurd, and a competent provision out of the estate. He expressly conditioned that, in failure of the heirs male of the body of David above mentioned, who became ninth Earl of Crawfurd, the honours and estate should revert to the descendants of his own body, as next heirs male. Ludovick, the thirteenth earl, having engaged on the side of Charles I. in the civil wars, was taken prisoner, and, by the parliament of Scotland, condemned to be executed. His life, however, was saved by his distant relation, John, Earl of Lindsay, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, to whom, in consequence, he made a resignation of his estate and honours, and the Earl of Lindsay, accordingly, became fourteenth Earl of Crawfurd. Thus the succession was conveyed away from the legitimate heirs male. The male line of his body failed in George, the nineteenth earl, who died in 1808.

And ancestors whose fame's so widely spread,
But ancestors, alas! who long ago are dead;
Or whether you consider more
The vast increase, as sure you ought,
Of honour by his labour bought,
And added to the former store;
All I can answer is, that I allow
The privilege you plead for, and avow
That, as he well deserved, he doth enjoy it now.

His son, Charles, second Earl of Balcarres, died unmarried, in 1662, and was succeeded by his brother,

COLIN, the third Earl. This nobleman had three wives, all Earls' daughters: *first*, Jane Carnegie, daughter of David, second Earl of Northesk; *secondly*, Jane Ker, daughter of William, second Earl of Roxburgh; *thirdly*, Margaret Campbell, daughter of James, second Earl of Loudoun. He was a man of good parts and learning, and much in favour with Charles II. and James II. He was one of the lords of the treasury, and enjoyed a pension of £1000 a year. After the Revolution, he passed several years abroad, mostly in the society of the learned. When he returned to his own country, he lived, in the exercise of hospitality, on his estate at Balcarres. In 1714, he published an octavo volume, entitled *An Account of the Affairs of Scotland, relative to the Revolution, &c.* His Lordship died in 1722. His eldest son and successor, by his third Countess, was

ALEXANDER, fourth Earl of Balcarres, who, in 1734, was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. Dying without issue, in 1746, he was succeeded by his brother,

JAMES, fifth Earl of Balcarres, who was many years employed in the service of his country, both by sea and land; but he at length retired to his seat, at Balcarres, which he improved by enclosures, planting, &c. His Lordship married, in 1749, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton, Knt., and had by her a family of eleven children.* He died on the 20th of February, 1768, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALEXANDER, sixth Earl of Balcarres, one of the sixteen Scottish peers, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 63d regiment of foot. He was born in 1752; and he married, in 1782, Elizabeth, the only child of his uncle, Charles Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Esq. (by Elizabeth, sole daughter of John Edwin, Esq., eldest daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, in the county of Lancaster, Bart.)† By his Countess (who died on the 10th of August, 1816) the Earl had issue as follows:

1. James, his successor, formerly M.P. for the borough of Wigan, born on the 24th of August, 1784;—2. CHARLES-ROBERT, husband of the lady whose portrait is prefixed;—3. Richard;—4. Edwin (twin with Richard), in the military service of the East India Company, at Madras;—5. Elizabeth-Keith, married, in 1815, to Richard-Edensor Heathcote, Esq., of Longton Hall, in the county

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* Of whom, CHARLES-DALRYMPLE, having taken orders, was consecrated Bishop of Kildare, in 1803; and Elizabeth married to Philip, present Earl of Hardwicke.

† On the failure of the issue male of the Bradshaigh family, the estate of Haigh devolved on Elizabeth, Countess of Balcarres.

of Stafford;—6. Anne, married, in 1811, to Robert-Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Balgarvie, in the county of Fife.

His Lordship died on the 27th of March, 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Lindsay, seventh Earl of Balcarres, in the county of Fife, and Lord Lindsay of Cumberland. His Lordship obtained the barony of Wigan, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, by patent, dated June, 1826. He married on the 11th of November, 1811, the Honourable Maria-Margaret-Frances Pennington, only surviving child of John, first Baron Muncaster (by Penelope, daughter and coheiress of James Compton, Esq., lineally descended from the Earls of Northampton); by whom he has issue:—

1. Alexander-William Crawfurd, Lord Lindsay, born October 16, 1812;—2. James, born August 25, 1815;—3. Charles-Hugh, born November 11, 1816;—4. Colin, born December 6, 1819.

THE RT HON^ble

LADY WILLIAM HENRY CHOLMONDELEY

Engraved by THOMSON, *from a Miniature by* C. ROSS.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Holles Street

THE RIGHT

HONOURABLE LADY WILLIAM-HENRY CHOLMONDELEY.

LORD WILLIAM-HENRY CHOLMONDELEY is the younger son of the late, and brother of the present Marquess Cholmondeley. His lady, MARCIA, whose portrait, from a miniature, by Ross, we now present, is the youngest daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot (Member of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, late First Commissioner of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue) by his first wife, Marcia-Mary-Anne, daughter and heiress of William-Clapcott Lisle, Esq., of Upway, in Dorsetshire. Mr. Clapcott's wife was the Lady Hester Cholmondeley, sister of the late Marquess Cholmondeley, K. G.

The Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot, born in the year 1767, is the second, but eldest surviving son of John Arbuthnot, of Rockfleet Castle, in the county of Mayo, Esq. (by Anne Stone, his third lady, who was the niece of Andrew Stone, Esq., Under Secretary of State), and grandson of George Arbuthnot, Esq., brother of the celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, an eminent writer, and the friend of Pope, Swift, &c.* Dr. Arbuthnot died, at an advanced age, at his house in Cork Street, London, on the 27th of February, 1734-5. His father was the Rev. Alexander Arbuthnot, a clergyman in Scotland, ordained minister of Arbuthnot in the year 1665, and distinguished for his learning and piety. He was descended from a branch of the ancient and noble family of Arbuthnot, now represented by Viscount Arbuthnot.†

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* *Vide* the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles's *Life of Pope*.—It will be recollected that Pope addressed an "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot," which, however, was not published till January, 1735, about a month before the death of him to whom it is inscribed. "It is to be regretted," observes Dr. Johnson, "that either honour or pleasure should have been missed by Arbuthnot: a man estimable for his learning, amiable for his life, and venerable for his piety. Arbuthnot," he continues, "was a man of great comprehension, skilful in his profession, versed in the sciences, acquainted with ancient literature, and able to animate his mass of knowledge by a bright and active imagination; a scholar, with great brilliancy of wit; a wit, who, in the crowd of life, retained and discovered a noble ardour of religious zeal."

† The first of this family was Hugh de Aberbothenoth, who took his surname from the lands which he had in marriage with a daughter of Osbertus Oliphand, sheriff of Mearns, in the reign of King Malcolm IV., about the year 1160; which lands are still in possession of the

The sons of the late John Arbuthnot, Esq., of Rockfleet Castle, were :—

1. George; who married Matilda, daughter of General Briscoe. He died in the year 1805.

2. The Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot, father of Lady Henry Cholmondeley.

3. The Right Rev. Alexander Arbuthnot, late Lord Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, in Ireland, who married Miss Bingham, and had several children. His Lordship died in the month of January, 1831.

4. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Colonel in the Army, who served with great distinction in the Peninsular war, and is a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, of the Royal Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, &c. He received badges of distinction for his bravery and good conduct in the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Badajos, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; and also in the battle of Waterloo.*

5. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, a Major-General in the Army, K.C.B., &c. He also distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and received badges of distinction for his services at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, the Pyrenees, the passage of the Nivelle, and the sanguinary engagement at Orthes.

John Arbuthnot, Esq., had also several daughters, who were all married.

The Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot, after serving as Consul-General in Portugal, was, in 1802, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden; and, in 1804, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte. His escape from Constantinople, when Admiral Duckworth and Sir Sidney Smith attacked the forts in the Bosphorus, was attended with considerable difficulty.

Mr. Arbuthnot married, *first*, on the 23d of February, 1799, Marcia-Mary-Anne, daughter of William-Clapcott Lisle, Esq.; by whom he had two sons and three daughters :—1. Charles-George-James, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army ;—2. Henry ;—3. Caroline-Anna, died an infant ;—4. Caroline-Charlotte-Anne ;—5. Marcia, the subject of this sketch, married in February, 1825, to Lord William-Henry Cholmondeley.

Mr. Arbuthnot's first lady, the mother of Lady Henry, having died, at Constantinople, he married, *secondly*, Miss Fane, daughter of —— Fane, Esq.

It has been considered deserving of remark, that the two great Cheshire families of Cholmondeley and Egerton, are descended from the same common ancestor, William le Belward, who was Baron of Malpas, in that county, under

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family, having descended through twenty-two generations to the present Viscount. Hugh's grandson, who, from his having flaxen hair, was called Hugo le Blond, Dominus de Aberbothenoth, was a liberal benefactor to the monks of Aberbrothock, A.D. 1282. One of his donations has his seal appended to it, with the impression of a crescent and a star, which, with little variation, are at this day the arms of the family.

* Sir Robert Arbuthnot entered the army, as Cornet, in 1797, and served in Ireland during the Rebellion. In 1805, he was at the Capture of the Cape of Good Hope; and in the following year, he was taken prisoner at Buenos Ayres, and marched more than a thousand miles into the country. On his return to Europe, he went with Lord Beresford to Portugal; was present at the battle of Corunna, and at the capture of Oporto, in 1809; at the battle of Busaco in 1810; that of Albuera, in 1811; at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos, in 1812; and the capture of Salamanca, in the same year. Compelled by ill health to return to England, he did not rejoin his regiment till 1813; but he was present at all the battles, from that of Nivelle to that of Toulouse, inclusive; and, afterwards at Waterloo.

the Norman Earls Palatine. Robert, the son of Hugh, Baron of Malpas, dying without male issue, the barony of Malpas, with the lordship of Cholmondeley, or Calmundelei—the name of which lordship has been written twenty-five several ways*—devolved on his only daughter and heir, Lettice, married to Richard le Belward; whose son (or grandson) William le Belward, married Beatrix, daughter of Hugh Kiviliock, the fifth Earl of Chester. He was, in right of his mother, Baron of Malpas. He left three sons:—1. David de Malpas, ancestor of the Egertons, from whom the Earls of Bridgwater and Wilton descended;—2. Robert, who, having, by gift of his father, the lordship of Cholmondeley, settled there, and assumed the local name, which has been continued in his descendants;—3. Richard. The eleventh in descent from Robert, the second son of William le Belward, was

Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, who was knighted in 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish Armada. He performed many eminent services, for which he was specially and honourably distinguished by *Queen* ELIZABETH. His lady had a great contest with George Holford, Esq., of Newborough, respecting the lands that descended to her by the death of her father, Christopher Holford, Esq. The suit, after it had continued more than forty years, was through the mediation of friends, composed; and, on the partition, Lady Cholmondeley obtained the manors of Holford and Bulkeley, and other large possessions. In her widowhood, she resided at Holford, which she rebuilt and enlarged. For her spirited conduct in the suit alluded to, she was styled, by JAMES I., "The Bold Lady of Cheshire."

Of the five sons of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, Robert, the eldest, was created a Baronet, by James I. in 1611; by Charles I. in 1628, Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, in Ireland; "and afterwards, in consideration of his special service, in raising several companies of foot in Cheshire, in order to the quenching those rebellious flames which began to appear, anno 1642, and sending many other to the king, then at Shrewsbury (which stood him in high stead in that memorable battle of Kineton, happening soon after); as also raising other forces for defending the city of Chester, at the first siege thereof by his Majesty's adversaries in that county, and courageous adventure in the fight at Tilston Heath; together with his great sufferings, by the plunder of his goods, and firing his houses," was, in the

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* Camden, in his *Treatise on Surnames*, quotes, from ancient roll belonging to Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, Knt., the following curious example, respecting the variety and alterations of names in this family:

"Not long after the conquest, William Belward, Lord of the moiety of Malpas, had two sons, Dan David, of Malpas, surnamed *Le Clerke*, and Richard. Dan David had William, his eldest son, surnamed De Malpas; his second son was named *Philip Gogh*, one of the issue of whose eldest sons took the name of Egerton; a third son took the name of Golborne; and one of his sons the name of Goodman. Richard, the other son of the aforesaid William Belward, had three sons, who took also divers names; viz., Thomas de Cotgrave; William de Overton; and Richard Little, who had two sons; the one named Ken Clarke, and the other John Richardson. Herein you may note alterations of names in respect of habitation, in Egerton, Cotgrave, Overton. In respect of colour, in Gogh, that is, Red; in respect of quality, in him that was called Goodman; in respect of stature, in Richard Little; in respect of learning in Ken Clarke; in respect of the father's Christian name, in Richardson; all descending from William Belward. And verily, the gentlemen of those so different names in Cheshire, would not easily be induced to believe they were descended from one house, if it were not warranted by so ancient a proof.

21st of Charles I., created a Baron of the Kingdom of England, by the title of Baron Cholmondeley, of Wiche-Malbank, in Cheshire. On the 5th of March ensuing (1645, he was created Earl of Leinster, in Ireland.—After the destruction of the royal power, he was allowed to compound for his estate by a fine of £7742. He died without issue in 1653.—Thomas, the fourth son of Sir Hugh, was ancestor of the Cholmondeleys, of Vale Royal, and Hugh, the third, was father of

Robert Cholmondeley, who, "succeeding his uncle, the Lord Cholmondeley and Earl of Leinster, was, for his own great merits, and the services of his ancestors, dignified with the title of Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, by letters patent, bearing date March 29th, 1661." His Lordship's eldest son, by his lady, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of George Cradock, of Caverswall Castle, in Staffordshire, Esq., was

Hugh, first Earl of Cholmondeley. Opposed to the measures of James II., he was, on the accession of William and Mary, created Lord Cholmondeley, of Namptwich; with limitation of the honour, in default of male issue, to his brother. In 1705, he was sworn of the Privy Council to Queen Anne; and, December 27, 1706, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Malpas, and Earl of Cholmondeley, with similar limitation in favour of his brother. In 1708, he was appointed, first, Comptroller, and then Treasurer of the Queen's Household; also Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Chester, and City and County of Chester, and Lord Lieutenant of North Wales. On the accession of George I., he was made Treasurer of the Royal Household, &c. Dying unmarried, in 1724-5, he was succeeded by his only brother,

George, second Earl of Cholmondeley. In 1685, this nobleman was made Cornet of horse; and, on the accession of King William, he was appointed one of the Governors of the Bedchamber. His Lordship served in all the wars of that reign: at the battle of the Boyne he commanded the horse grenadier-guards; and, at the battle of Steenkirk, when his Majesty attacked the French army in their camp, he particularly distinguished himself, and was wounded. In June, 1697, when the King, in his camp at Promellos, declared three colonels Brigadiers General of horse, Colonel Cholmondeley was the first. In July, 1702, he was constituted Major-General of the Queen's forces, and Governor of the forts of Tilbury and Gravesend; and, in 1703-4, Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's horse forces. On the accession of George I., he was continued in his appointments, and made Captain and Colonel of the third troop of horse-guards. On the 15th of March, 1715, he was created Baron of Newborough, in the county of Wexford, in Ireland; being the first peer of that kingdom created by his then Majesty; and, on the 2d of July, 1716, he was advanced to the peerage of England, by the title of Baron of Newburgh, in the Isle of Anglesey.—On succeeding to his brother's estate and titles, his Majesty appointed him Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Chester; and Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Flint, Carnarvon, and Anglesey. In 1125, he was appointed Governor of the Town and Fort of Kingston-upon-Hull; in 1727, General of the Horse; and, in 1732, Governor of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of the Heer Van Baron Ruytenburgh, by Anne-Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lewis de Nassau, Seignior de Auverquerk, Velt-Marshal of the Forces of the States General, and father of Henry, Earl of Grantham. Her Ladyship was naturalized by Act of Parlia-

ment. His Lordship, dying in 1733, was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son,

George, third Earl of Cholmondeley, who had previously been a member of the House of Commons in two parliaments. On the revival of the Order of the Bath, he was installed one of the Knights Companions; in 1727, he was appointed Master of the Robes to the King; on the accession of George II., he was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Governor of Chester; and, on the establishment of the household of Frederick, Prince of Wales, he was appointed Master of his Horse. On succeeding his father, he was made Lord Lieutenant of North Wales, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Chester, and Chamberlain of Chester. In 1735, he was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1743, he was appointed to the office of Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Seal; on the resignation of which, in 1744, he was appointed Joint Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General of Ireland, and Treasurer of War in the same kingdom. In 1745, on the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, his Lordship raised a regiment of foot for his Majesty's service. His Lordship married, in 1723, Mary, the only daughter of Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, K.G.; by which marriage, the estate of Houghton Hall, in the county of Norfolk, was conveyed to this noble family. Of their three sons, the eldest, George, Viscount Malpas, served as a volunteer at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745; immediately afterwards was appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir John Ligonier; and, subsequently had a company conferred on him in Lieutenant-General Howard's regiment of foot. In the rebellion of 1745, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of foot, raised by his father. He sat repeatedly in parliament; and was Colonel of the Cheshire Militia, and of the 65th regiment of foot. His Lordship married, in 1646-7, Hester, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Edwards, of Grete, and of the College in Shrewsbury, both in the county of Salop, Bart. He died, previously to his father, in 1764; leaving one son, George-James; and a daughter, born in 1755, married, on the 6th of September, 1773, to William-Clapcott Lisle, Esq.; by whom she had a daughter, Marcia-Mary-Anne, born on the 9th of July, 1774, married, in 1799, the Honourable Charles Arbuthnot, and died at Constantinople. George, the third Earl, died in 1770, and was succeeded in honours and estates by his grandson,

George-James, fourth Earl and first Marquess of Cholmondeley. His Lordship, who was born in 1749, married on the 25th of April, 1791, Lady Georgiana-Charlotte Bertie, second daughter of Peregrine, third Duke of Ancaster (joint hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, with her sister Priscilla, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby) by whom he had issue:—1. George-James-Horatio, his successor;—2. Charlotte, married, May 18, 1818, Colonel Hugh Seymour, M.P. for the county of Antrim (second son of the late Lord Hugh Seymour), who died December 2, 1821;—3. William-Henry, who married, in February, 1825, Marcia, daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Arbuthnot. Lord Cholmondeley was, on the 14th of June, 1782, appointed His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; and, on the 25th of April, 1783, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, an appointment which he retained till 1804. His Lordship was

long in the opposition; but when the Prince of Wales, (GEORGE IV.) assumed the Regency, he became Lord Steward of the Household; and, on the 22d of November, 1815, was created Marquess of Cholmondeley, and Earl of Rocksavage* His Lordship was Judge of the Marshalsea and Palace Court, and Chamberlain of Chester. Dying in the month of April, 1827, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE-JAMES-HORATIO, present Marquess and Earl of Cholmondeley. His Lordship was born on the 17th of January, 1792; and, married *first*, in October, 1812, Caroline, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Colin Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, by whom (who died on the 12th of October, 1815), he had no issue. He espoused secondly, on the 11th of May, 1830, the Lady Susan Somerset, fourth daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

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* James, the third son of George, second Earl of Cholmondeley, married the Lady Penelope Barry, daughter of James, fourth Earl of Barrymore (by Elizabeth Savage, daughter and sole heiress of Richard, Earl Rivers); by which marriage the house and estate of Rocksavage, in the county of Chester, were conveyed to a new family, and now form part of the possessions of the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

Mrs GEORGE LANE FOX.

Engraved by THOMSON *from a Miniature by* MY MEE.

London, Published by Edward Hull 10, Tichenor Street

MRS. GEORGE LANE-FOX.

GEORGIANA-HENRIETTA BULKELEY, daughter of Edward Percy Bulkeley, Esq., of Minsteed, in the county of Hants, by his wife, the Lady Georgiana West, daughter of John, second Earl of Delawarre, espoused George Lane-Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, in the county of York, M.P. for the borough of Beverley, and is the present MRS. GEORGE LANE-FOX.

The family of WEST, from which Mrs. Lane-Fox derives maternally, was founded, in the reign of EDWARD II., by Sir Thomas West, who was summoned to parliament as a BARON, on the 25th of February, 1352, and who participated in the glorious achievements of EDWARD III. He married Aleanore, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Cantelupe, of Hampston Cantelupe, in the county of Devon, and was succeeded by his son THOMAS WEST, the second Baron, whose son and successor, SIR THOMAS WEST, third Baron, espoused Joan, daughter of Roger de la Warre* (by Eleanor, his second wife, daughter of John Lord Mowbray). This lady became eventually heiress of her brothers, John and Thomas, Barons de la Warre, and her son, REGINALD WEST, fifth Lord West, was summoned to parliament as sixth BARON DE LA WARRE, on the 5th of July, 1427. The great-grandson of this nobleman, Sir Thomas West, K.G., eighth LORD DE LA WARRE, dying without issue, in 1554, the Barony of De la Warre fell into *abeyance* between the daughters and coheirs of his brother Sir Owen West, and finally amongst the descendants of MARY, the eventual sole heiress. In a few years after his Lordship's decease, his nephew, WILLIAM WEST, whom he had disinherited, having served with distinction in the army, at the siege of St. Quintin, was knighted at Hampton Court, on the 5th of February, 1568, and created at the same time LORD DE LA WARRE. The lineal descendant of this nobleman, John West, K.B., seventh Lord de la Warre of the new creation, was advanced, on the 18th of March, 1761, to the dignities of Viscount Cantelupe and EARL OF DELAWARRE. His Lordship died in 1766, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John West, second Earl of Delawarre, a Major-General in the army, and Master of the Horse to *Queen* Anne, who espoused, in 1756, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-General Whinyard, by whom (who died in 1784) he had, with other issue all of whom died unmarried:—1. WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS, third Earl;—2. JOHN-RICHARD, fourth Earl;—3. GEORGIANA, married, on the 23d of November, 1782, to Edward Percy Bulkeley, Esq., of Minsteed, in the county of

* For the family of LA WARRE, see BURKE'S *Peerage and Baronetage*, 4th edit.

Hants, and was mother of GEORGIANA-HENRIETTA BUTLERLEY, the more immediate object of our notice;—4. Frederick, who married, *first*, Charlotte, daughter and coheir of Richard Mitchell, Esq., of Culham Court, in the county of Berks, by whom (who died on the 13th of June, 1795) he had a daughter, Charlotte-Louisa. He wedded, *secondly*, on the 31st of May, 1798, Maria, daughter and coheir of the late Richard Middleton, Esq., of Chirck Castle, in Wales, and had a son, Frederick, who married, *first*, Lady Georgiana-Elizabeth Stanhope, third daughter of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, and, *secondly*, after her Ladyship's decease, Theresa, only daughter of the late Captain John Whitby, R.N.; —5. Matilda, married to General Henry Wynyard. John, second Earl of Delaware, died in 1777.

Family of Lane-Fox.

ROBERT BENSON, Esq., M.P. for the city of York, son of Robert Benson, Esq., of Wrenthorn, in Yorkshire, by Dorothy, daughter of Tobias Jenkins, Esq., having filled the offices of Commissioner and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of Queen ANNE, was elevated to the peerage, on the 21st of July, 1713, as BARON BINGLEY. His Lordship wedded the Lady Elizabeth Finch, eldest daughter of Heneage, first Earl of Aylesford, and had an only daughter and heiress, HARRIOT BENSON, who espoused GEORGE FOX-LANE, Esq. Lord Bingley died in 1730, when the barony expired, but was revived in some years afterwards, when his son-in-law, Mr. Fox-Lane, was created (on the 13th of May, 1762) LORD BINGLEY. This nobleman had an only son ROBERT, who died in his Lordship's lifetime, anno 1768, leaving no issue by his wife, Bridget, daughter of the Earl of Northington. Lord Bingley died in 1763, when the barony became again extinct, while the estates passed to his nephew, George Lane-Fox, Esq.

THE RT. HON. CAROLINE HARRIET,

VICOUNTESS EASTNOR.

Engraved by SCRIVEN *from a Painting by* Mrs CARPENTER

London Published by Edward Bull 26 Holles Street

CAROLINE-HARRIET, VISCOUNTESS EASTNOR.

THE *Lady* CAROLINE-HARRIET YORKE, born on the 15th of October, 1794, fourth daughter of the present Earl of Hardwicke, espoused, on the 4th of March, 1815, John Somers, VISCOUNT EASTNOR, eldest surviving son of John, EARL SOMERS, and has a son and four daughters: Caroline-Margaret, born in August, 1817; CHARLES-SOMERS, born in July, 1819; Harriet-Catherine, born in January, 1823; Isabella-Jemima, born in August, 1828; Emily-Maria.

The family of Cocks, Le Cock, or Cokkys, was seated at Ospringe, in Kent, so far back as the time of King Edward I., and there they continued, in high estimation, until the reign of Henry the Eighth, when they removed into Gloucestershire. Thomas Cocks, Esq., of Bishop's Cleeve, in the county of Gloucester, married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Holland, Esq., of Lancashire, and had ten sons and three daughters. One of his descendants was

Charles Cocks, Esq., the fifth son of Thomas Cocks and his wife, Anne, daughter of Ambrose Elton, of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, Esq. This gentleman was one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Worcester; he was elected M.P. for the city of Worcester, in 1692; and he represented the borough of Droitwich in seven parliaments. He married Mary, daughter of John Somers, of Clifton-upon-Severn, Esq., and sister and coheir of *John* LORD SOMERS, so illustrious as LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN. By this lady, he had two sons and three daughters. Margaret, his youngest daughter, was married, in 1719, to Philip Yorke, Esq., afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, and LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR. His eldest son and successor was

JAMES COCKS, Esq., of Bruckmans, in the county of Hertford, M.P. for the borough of Reigate. He married, *first*, in 1718, the Lady Elizabeth Newport, eldest daughter of Richard, Earl of Bradford, by whom he had no surviving issue; *secondly*, in 1737, Anne, youngest daughter of William, fourth Lord Berkeley, of Stratton. This lady died in giving birth to their only child, JAMES COCKS, Esq., who was killed at St. Cas, on the French coast, in 1758, and dying unmarried, his extensive estates in Herefordshire, Surrey, Kent, &c., reverted to his uncle,

JOHN COCKS, of Castleditch, Eastnor, in the county of Hereford, Esq.; an estate which he obtained in marriage with his cousin, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Cocks, of Castleditch, to whom he was united in the year 1724. From this marriage came a family of twelve children; of whom the eldest son,

CHARLES, first Lord Somers, succeeded to the hereditary estates on the death of his father, in 1771. He represented the borough of Reigate in three parliaments; was created a Baronet on the 19th of September, 1772; and was

raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Lord Somers, Baron Evesham, in the county of Worcester, on the 17th of May, 1784. His Lordship married, *first*, in 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Eliot, of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall, Esq., and sister of Edward, first Lord Elliot, by whom he had :—

1. JOHN, his successor, born May 6, 1760;—2. Mary-Judith, born in 1762;—3. Harriet-Margaret, died an infant;—4. Edward-Charles, born in 1767, accidentally drowned, while at Westminster School, at the age of fourteen;—5. Charles-Edward, twin brother with Edward-Charles, died an infant;—6. Harriet, born in 1769.

Lord Somers married, *secondly*, in 1772, Anne, daughter of Reginald-Pole Carew, Esq., of Stoke, in the county of Devon, by whom he had :—

1. Philip-James, a Colonel in the army, and a Captain in the 1st Regiment of Footguards; born in 1774, married, in 1812, Frances, daughter of Arthur Herbert, Esq., and has issue;—2. Reginald, born in 1777, married, in 1802, Anne, daughter of his uncle, James Cocks, Esq.; died in 1805, leaving an only child, Henry Somers, who wedded, in 1829, Frances, daughter of Henry Bromley, Esq.;—3. Anna-Maria, born in 1773, married, in 1797, the Rev. Philip Yorke, Prebendary of Ely (who died in 1817) fourth son of James, late Bishop of Ely.

Lord Somers died on the 30th of June, 1806; and was succeeded by his son, the present peer,

JOHN SOMERS COCKS, Earl Somers, Viscount Eastnor, Baron of Evesham; a Baronet; Recorder of Gloucester; High Steward of Hereford, &c. His Lordship obtained the Viscounty and Earldom by patent dated 17th of July, 1821. He married, in 1785, Margaret, only daughter of the late Rev. Treadway Russel Nash, D.D., F.S.A., &c.,* of Bevere, near Worcester, by whom he has had issue as follows :—

1. Edward-Charles, Major in the 79th Regiment; born July 27, 1786, killed at the siege of Burgos, in Spain, October 8, 1812;—2. John, VISCOUNT EASTNOR, M.P. for the city of Hereford, born March 19, 1788; married, as already stated, March 4, 1815, the *Lady* CAROLINE-HARRIET YORKE, fourth daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke, K.G.;—3. James Somers, in holy orders, born January 9, 1790;—4. Margaret-Maria, born August 6, 1791.

House of Yorke.

THE honours of the House of Yorke were acquired by the celebrated LORD CHANCELLOR (Philip) Yorke, who was elevated to the peerage on the 23d of November, 1733, as Baron Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, and created, on the 2d of April, 1754, *Viscount Royston* and EARL HARDWICKE. His Lordship espoused

* Dr. Nash, the celebrated antiquary, and historian of the county of Worcester, studied at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1758. He obtained the rectory of St. Peter's, at Droitwich, in Worcestershire; but, coming into the possession of his family estate, he employed his time and his fortune in the investigation of the antiquities of the county in which he resided. He published, in 1782, *Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, in two volumes, folio, comprising materials collected by the Habingtons, in the seventeenth century, and augmented by Dr. Thomas and Bishop Lyttleton. Subsequently, he published, in the Archæologia, *Observations on the Time of the Death and Place of Burial of Queen Katherine Parr*. He also edited Butler's *Hudibras*, in three volumes, quarto. Dr. Nash died in the year 1811, at the age of eighty-seven.

as stated above, Margaret, youngest daughter of Charles Cocks, Esq., and niece of the great LORD SOMERS, by which lady he had, with younger children, PHILIP, *Lord Royston*, who became second Earl, and CHARLES YORKE, who was constituted LORD CHANCELLOR, but died suddenly on the 22d of January, 1770, at the moment that a patent conferring upon him the title of BARON MORDEN was in progress of completion. Charles Yorke left, by his first wife, Catherine, only child and heiress of the Rev. Doctor William Freeman, of Hammels, in the county of Herts, a son, PHILIP, who inherited the Earldom of Hardwicke, from his uncle, and is the present peer. The first Earl died in March, 1764, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

PHILIP, second Earl of Hardwicke, who married *Lady* JEMIMA CAMPBELL, only daughter of John, third Earl of Breadalbane, by Amabel, eldest daughter and coheiress of Henry de Grey, last Duke of Kent of that family. Lady Jemima became, at the demise of her maternal grandfather, MARCHIONESS DE GREY. By her Ladyship the Earl had two daughters, AMABEL *present* COUNTESS DE GREY, and Jemima, who married Thomas, second Lord Grantham, and died in 1830. Lord Hardwicke died in 1790, and was succeeded by his nephew,

PHILIP, third Earl of Hardwicke, who wedded, in 1782, the Lady Elizabeth Lindsey, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres; and the youngest child of this marriage is CAROLINE-HARRIET, VISCOUNTESS EASTNOR.

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

MARY-ELIZABETH-KITTY, COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, eldest daughter of Thomas-Reynolds Moreton, Lord Ducie, by the Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of Henry, late Earl of Carnarvon, has the honour of being united in marriage to the illustrious representative of one of the most ancient and nobly descended families in Europe.

The Feildings, Earls of Denbigh, paternally descended from the Earls of Hapsburgh, in Germany, Counts Palatine in the reign of Henry I., have been a family of great note and eminence for several ages. Their origin is, from its remoteness, involved in obscurity. According to some antiquarian writers, the Earls of Hapsburgh claim their descent from Pharamond, the first of the Franconian kings. Others ascribe their origin to the ancient Earls of Perleoni, a Roman family; but this authority is of little credit, as the castle of Hapsburgh is known to boast a higher antiquity than that of any period to which the Perleonis can be traced. A third statement gives the Princes and Landgraves of Alsatia as ancestors of the Hapsburgh family.*

All this, however, is of little consequence. Geffery de Feilding, in a letter of attorney, bearing date at Misterton, in the county of Leicester, on the festival of St. Barnabas the Apostle, A.D. 1316, 9 Edward III., styles himself Filius Galfridi, Filii Galfridi, Comitis de Hapsburgh, et Domini in Laufenburgh, et Rinfilding in Germania.

It appears that Geffery, Earl of Hapsburgh, was, by the oppression of Rodolph, Emperor of Germany, reduced to extreme poverty; that one of his sons, Sir Geffery, served Henry III. in his wars in England; and that the King, in reward of his services, and in consideration of his reduced condition, made him a grant of numerous rents and fees, lying in several places. This SIR THOMAS GEFFERY, because his father had pretensions to the dominions of Laufenburgh and Rinfilding, took the name of Felden, Filding, or Feilding; and it is probable that, upon the high favour and consideration with which he was honoured by the English King, was founded the family motto, *Crescit sub pondere virtus*—Virtue increaseth under oppression. His eldest son GEFFERY, married Agnes, daughter of John de Napton, and thus acquired the lordship of Misterton, mentioned above. His son William, by that lady, married Joan, daughter and heiress of William Prudholme by Juliana, his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert de Newnham, and thereby became possessed of the manor of Newnham Paddox, in Warwickshire, which from that time has been the seat of the family.

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* In Nicholls's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iv., part i., page 273, we find a curious tract, entitled "The History of the Illustrious Family of the Fieldings, compiled out of many Private Evidences, Charters, and Records, and other Public Histories and Chronicles, by the command of the Right Honourable Basil, Earl of Denbigh, about the year 1670; by Nathaniel Wanley, M.A., Vicar of Trinity Church, in Coventry." In the same work is a large plate representing several ancient funeral monuments of the family.

THE RT HONBLE
MARY ELIZABETH KITTY
COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

Engraved by THOMSON *from a Painting by* T KIRKBY ESQ

London, Published by Edward Hull 28 Holles Street

WILLIAM FEILDING, the second in descent from Geffery was knighted and otherwise particularly distinguished by Henry VI. for the active part which he had taken in the war of the roses; and he subsequently lost his life while fighting under the banners of that sovereign at the memorable battle of Tewkesbury. This gentleman married Agnes, daughter and heir to John St. Liz, otherwise de Seyton, a branch of the noble family of St. Liz, Earls of Northampto and Huntingdon.* He was succeeded by his second son, EVERARD, who, in the year 1487, was a commander in Henry VII.'s army at the battle of Stoke. In 1497, he was in the battle of Blackheath; and was made a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, in 1501.

WILLIAM, the son of Everard, knighted by Henry VIII., assisted his sovereign with sixteen horse at his own charge against the Scots; and also with ten able persons, archers and gunners, in a naval preparation made under the conduct of the Earl of Southampton, for preventing or resisting such hostile attempts as might be made by the Pope or his agents to recover the supremacy of these realms. Sir William Feilding and his wife, and several of their descendants, were buried in the chancel of the church of Monks Kirby, in Warwickshire.

From BASIL, the great-grandson of Sir William, descended Roger, ancestor of the Feildings of Bernacle, in Warwickshire. WILLIAM, the eldest son of Basil, waiting on *King* JAMES I., on his first entrance into this kingdom, was knighted at Belvoir Castle, on the 23d of April, 1603. On the 30th of December, 1620, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer, by the title of Baron Feilding, of Newnham Paddox, in the county of Warwick, and Viscount Feilding; and, created, on the 14th of September, 1622, Earl of the county of Denbigh.

This nobleman commanded several naval expeditions; he attended the Prince of Wales at the Spanish court in 1622; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, he adhered steadfastly to the royal cause, in supporting which, he was mortally wounded in a severe skirmish with the enemy near Birmingham, in 1643. His Lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir George Villiers, of Brokesby, in the county of Leicester, Knt., by whom he had three sons—BASIL, second Earl of Denbigh; GEORGE, ancestor to the present Earl; and Philip, who died childless: and also four daughters—Mary, married to James, Marquess, and afterwards Duke of Hamilton; Anne, married to Baptist, son of Edward, Viscount Campden; Elizabeth, married to Lewis Boyle, Viscount of Kenelmeaky, son of Richard, Earl of Cork, and was created Countess of Guildford for life, by Charles II.; and Henrietta, who died young.

BASIL, second Earl of Denbigh, was one of the Knights of the Bath made at the coronation of Charles I. He accompanied his uncle, the Duke of Buckingham, on his expedition against the Isle of Rhe, in 1627. On the breaking out of the civil war, he arrayed himself under the colours of the parliament, and at the battle of Edge Hill, where his father fought for the king, he held a post in the army of the Earl of Essex. In 1643, he was, by the Parliament, made Major-General of Coventry and parts adjacent; in 1644, he was one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge; and, in the same year, he took Russell House, in Staffordshire, thereby opening the passage between Coventry and

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* For an account of the House of ST. LIZ, refer to BURKE's *Extinct and Dormant Peerage.*

London. He distinguished himself subsequently in the siege of Dudley Castle; at the close of 1644, he was the first person appointed by the Commons to carry propositions to the King, at Oxford; and, in 1645, he threw up his commission (with the Earls of Essex and Manchester), on the passing of the self-denying ordinance which disqualified the members of either House for holding commissions in the army; in consequence of which, the Commons appointed a committee to consider of "gratifying" these noblemen "for their faithful services, and hazarding their lives and fortunes for the public."

Peculiarity of circumstance appears to have placed Basil, Earl of Denbigh, in the ranks of the republican party; as, from much of his conduct, and many of the isolated acts of his life, the presumptive inference is strong, that, in his heart, he was loyal. Concurring in the restoration of Charles II., he was, through the special favour of His Majesty, by reason of his descent from Agnes, daughter and heir of John de St. Liz, created Lord St. Liz, on the 2d of February, 1663-4. Dying without issue, although he had had four wives, he was succeeded by William, Earl of Desmond, his nephew, son and heir to George, Earl of Desmond, his brother, who, on the 22d of November, 1622, had been created Baron Fielding of Lecaghe, Viscount Callan, and Earl of the county of Desmond.

George, Earl of Desmond, had five sons and three daughters: of the former, William, Earl of Desmond, afterwards third Earl of Denbigh, resumed the ancient designation of Hapsburgh, which his descendants still use; George was of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk; Charles, knighted in 1673, was a Colonel in the army; and John, D.D., was Canon of Salisbury, and Chaplain to King William.*

Basil, the son and successor of William, third Earl of Denbigh, was Master of the Horse to George, Prince of Denmark, and afterwards Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Leicester and Denbigh. On the accession of *Queen* Anne, he was made Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Leicester; and, in 1712, he was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer, in which post he was continued by George I. His Lordship married Hester, daughter of Sir Basil Firebrass, Knt. and Bart.

William, his eldest son, succeeded him in March, 1716-17. He married Isabella, daughter of Peter de Johnghe (or Young) of Utrecht, in Holland, and sister to the Marchioness of Blandford.

Basil, his only son, succeeded him in 1755, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Bruce Cotton, Bart., the last male heir of Sir Robert Cotton, the celebrated antiquary. His Lordship was in February, 1760, sworn of the Privy Council to George II., in which office he was continued by his late Majesty, who, in 1671, made him Master of his Harriers and Fox-hounds. He was also some time Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia, and one of the Lords of the King's Bedchamber from the year 1763 to his death in 1800.

William-Robert, Viscount Fielding, his eldest son, born on the 15th of June, 1768, attained the rank of Major-General in the army. In the year 1794, he raised the 22d regiment of light dragoons. His Lordship married, in 1721, Anne-Catherine, daughter of Thomas-Jelf Powis, Esq., of Berwick

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* Edmund, the third son of Dr. Fielding (as the name is generally, though incorrectly spelt), was father of Henry Fielding, Esq., the celebrated author of "Tom Jones," &c.

House, in Shropshire; by whom he had—Rodolphus-Henry, born in 1792, died an infant; Catherine-Frances, born in 1793, died in 1818; Mary-Anne, born in 1795, died in 1814; WILLIAM-BASIL-PERCY; Emily, born in 1798; Everard-Robert-Bruce (posthumous), born in 1799. Lord Feilding died in his father's lifetime, on the 8th of August, 1799; in consequence of which, his eldest surviving son succeeded to the earldom.

WILLIAM-BASIL-PERCY, the present Earl of Denbigh, was born on the 25th of March, 1796. On the death of his grandfather, Basil, the sixth Earl, on the 14th of July, 1800, he succeeded to his title and estates; and, on the 8th of May, 1822, his Lordship married MARY-ELIZABETH-KITTY, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Thomas-Reynolds Moreton, Lord Ducie, of Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester.

Family of Ducie.

Matthew-Ducie Moreton, created Lord Ducie, Baron of Moreton in Staffordshire, on the 9th of June, 1720, was paternally descended from the Moretons, of Moreton, in Staffordshire; the lordship of Moreton, with other manors, having been granted by Edward I. to one of the members of that family, for certain services rendered to him in Scotland.

The Ducies were descended from a family in Normandy, one of which having raised there a regiment, brought it over to the assistance of *Queen* ISABEL, consort of Edward II., against the Spensers. For this service he had a grant of lands in Staffordshire, which his descendants enjoyed for many ages, till about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., when the greater portion was sold by James Ducie, Esq. Robert Ducie, one of his grandsons, was Sheriff of London in the year 1620; on which occasion he was knighted. He was also one of the aldermen of that city, and was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, by letters patent bearing date November 28, 1629. Being wealthy, he was made banker to Charles I., in consequence of which, he lost, on the breaking out of the rebellion, £80,000, which was then due to him by the king. Notwithstanding this, he left property to the amount of £400,000 in land, money, &c., amongst his four sons.

Sir Richard Ducie, Bart., his eldest son, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother, Sir William Ducie, Bart., one of the Knights of the Bath made at the coronation of CHARLES II.; and who, by that monarch, was created Viscount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland. Leaving no issue, his estate went to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ducie, Esq., his brother; from whom descended, by Edward Moreton, of Moreton, and of Engleton, in the county of Stafford, MATTHEW-DUCIE MORETON, who, as already stated, was advanced to the peerage in the year 1720. His Lordship had previously served under *King* WILLIAM, during the war in Flanders, till the conclusion of the peace at Ryswick, in 1697. In the reigns of ANNE and of GEORGE I. he was repeatedly chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Gloucester. In 1717, he was Vice-treasurer and Paymaster of Ireland. His Lordship married Arabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Prestwich, of Holm, in Lancashire, Bart., by whom he had MATTHEW-DUCIE MORETON, his successor; Rowland-Lewis-Ducie Moreton, Colonel in the army, and of the marines; Elizabeth, married, *first*, to

Richard Symons, of Blackheath, Esq.; *secondly*, Francis Reynolds, son of Thomas Reynolds, Esq., formerly a South-sea director; and Mary-Arabella, and Penelope, who both died unmarried.

MATTHEW, second Lord Ducie, who succeeded his father in May, 1735, had successively represented the boroughs of Calne and Cricklade, and Tregony, in parliament. He was Lord Lieutenant of and in the cities of Gloucester and Bristol, and of the city and county of the city of Gloucester; *Custos Rotulorum* of Gloucestershire, Constable of St. Briavel's, and Keeper of the Deer and Woods of the forest of St. Briavel's, and Vice-Admiral of Gloucestershire; all which offices his Lordship resigned in November, 1758. "His Lordship considering, that upon failure of issue male of his own body, and the decease of his brothers without such issue, the title of Lord Ducie would become extinct, obtained a new patent on April 23d, 1763, granting to himself and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to Thomas Reynolds, Esq., his Lordship's nephew, and to his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to Francis Reynolds, Esq., brother to the said Thomas Reynolds, Esq., and also nephew to his Lordship, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the style and title of Lord Ducie, Baron Ducie, of Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester."

Dying unmarried, on the 27th of December, 1770, his Lordship, agreeably to the abovementioned limitation, was succeeded in the title of Lord Ducie, of Tortworth, by his nephew, Thomas Reynolds, eldest son and heir to Francis Reynolds, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife.

This nobleman was Clerk of the Crown in the County Palatine of Lancaster. In pursuance of the will of the late Lord, his uncle, he assumed the name and bore the arms of Moreton. His Lordship married, in 1774, a daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., but died without issue.

FRANCIS-REYNOLDS, his brother, had been a captain in the royal navy. He married, *first*, Mary, daughter of Thomas Provis, of Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, Esq., by whom he had THOMAS-MORETON-REYNOLDS, the present peer; and Augustus-John-Francis, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the first regiment of foot-guards. His first lady dying in 1789, his Lordship married, *secondly*, in 1791, Sarah, daughter of Paul Joddrell, Esq., and relict of Robert Child, of Osterley Park, Esq., who died in 1793. His Lordship died on the 19th of August, 1808, at the age of sixty-nine.

THOMAS-MORETON-REYNOLDS, his eldest son, present and fourth LORD DUCIE, of the new creation, was born on the 31st of August, 1776; and he married, December 5, 1797, the Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of Henry, first Earl of Carnarvon, by whom he has had three sons and five daughters—MARY-ELIZABETH-KITTY, born December 14th, 1798, married the Earl of Denbigh, May 8, 1822; Henry-George-Francis, born May 8, 1802, married, in 1826, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John, second Lord Sherborne; Augustus-Henry, born June 24, 1804; Julia-Frances, born November 24, 1805, married, in July, 1824, James-Haughton-Langston, Esq., of Sarsden House, Oxon.; Charlotte, born December 27, 1806; Percy, born June 18, 1808; Emily, born November 18, 1809; and Catherine, born December 13, 1815.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh have two sons and three daughters, namely, 1. RODOLPH-WILLIAM-BASIL, *Viscount Fielding*;—2. Percy-Robert-Basil;—3. Mary-Frances-Catherine;—4. Augusta-Emily-Julia;—5. Jane-Lissey-Harriet.

ELIZABETH DOWAGER

COUNTESS OF ERROL.

Engraved by DEAN *from an original Miniature by* COSWAY

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Holles Street

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ELIZABETH-JEMIMA, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ERROL.

THE lady at the head of this article, was the daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq., of Ardfrey, in the county of Galway, and sister of the first Lord Wallscourt. She married, *first*, George Hay, *fourteenth* EARL OF ERROL (uncle of the present Lord), who died in 1798, without issue. Her Ladyship espoused, *secondly*, on the 12th of September, 1816, the *Right Honourable* JOHN-HOOKHAM FRERE, and died on the 17th of January, 1831.

The Blakes, of British extraction, and traditionally descended from Ap Lake, whose name appears as one of the knights of King Arthur's round table, are of ancient and honourable standing in Ireland. Their founder there, Richard Blake, a soldier of fortune, accompanied Prince (afterwards King) John, in the year 1185; and obtained for his military services, large grants of land in the counties of Galway, Mayo, Clare, and in the county of the town of Galway. From this gallant person descended John Blake, of Athenry, who had three sons:—1. Nicholas, ancestor of John Blake, Esq., M.P. for Athenry, in 1639;—2. Valentine, ancestor of the Blakes of Ardfrey, and of Sir Valentine Blake, created a Baronet in 1622; and 3. Walter, Bishop of Clanmacnois, in 1487.

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Blake, of Ardfrey (son of Robert Blake, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Richard Drury, Esq.), was Knight of the shire for Galway, in 1639, a Privy-Councillor to Charles I., and, in 1648, Speaker of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. From this eminent statesman lineally sprang

Joseph Blake, of Ardfrey, Esq., born in 1739, who married, in 1764, Honoria, only daughter of Dermot Daly, Esq. He died in 1806. By his lady, who died in 1794, he had the following issue:

I. JOSEPH-HENRY, first Baron Wallscourt;*—II. Robert, died young;—

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* Joseph-Henry, first Lord Wallscourt, was born in 1765. He represented the county of Galway in Parliament, and was advanced to the dignity of Baron Wallscourt, of Ardfrey, with remainder to the heirs male of his father, in 1800. His Lordship had married, in 1784, Lady Louisa-Catherine-Mary Bermengham, daughter and coheiress of Thomas, Earl of Louth, and twenty-second Lord Athenry, premier baron of Ireland, by whom he had an only daughter, Anastasia, born in 1785—married in 1803, to Luke, second Lord Clonbrock—and died in 1816.

III. Ignatius-Charles, born in 1773, Captain in the 18th regiment of Dragoons; married, in 1794, Helena, eldest daughter of William Cashell, Esq., of Berwick-upon-Tweed; and, dying at Jamaica, a Major in the Army, in 1797, left issue a son, JOSEPH, who succeeded as second Baron Wallscourt; and a daughter, Louisa-Helena, born in 1796, and married, in 1816, to R. Bourne, of Lynberry, Esq., in the county of Westmeath;—IV. Henry-James, born in 1774; Colonel of the Galway Militia, married, in 1796, Anne, second daughter of John French, of Galway, Esq., by whom he had a son, JOSEPH-HENRY, who inherited as third LORD WALLSCOURT, and seven other children;—V. Richard, died an infant;—VI. Joanna-Harriet, married, *first*, in 1783, to Richard Burke, of Glinsk, in the county of Galway, Esq.; and, *secondly*, in 1792, to Dominick Daly, Esq.;—VII. ELIZABETH-JEMIMA;—VIII. Agnes-Maria, married, in 1807, to Charles Aldrich, Esq., fourth son of John Aldrich, of Stowmarket, in the county of Suffolk, Esq., and died in 1808;—IX. Margaret;—X. Louisa-Honoria, married, in 1810, to the Honourable George Cadogan, C.B., Captain R.N., afterwards Lord Oakley, and now Earl Cadogan.

The second daughter and seventh child, ELIZABETH-JEMIMA BLAKE, espoused, as stated above, *first*, George, EARL OF ERROL; and, *secondly*, the *Right Honourable* JOHN-HOOKHAM FRERE.*

Family of Hay.

If reliance may be placed upon tradition, the origin of this house is exceedingly curious. "In the reign of Kenneth III., A.D. 980, the Danes, who had invaded Scotland, having prevailed at the battle of Luncarty, near Perth, were pursuing the flying Scots from the field, when a countryman and his two sons appeared in a narrow pass, through which the vanquished were hurrying, and impeded, for a moment, their flight. 'What,' said the rustic, 'had you rather be slaughtered by your merciless foes, than die honourably in the field? Come! rally, rally!' and he led them on, brandishing the yoke of his plough, and crying out that help was at hand: the Danes, believing that a fresh army was falling upon them, fled in confusion, and the Scots thus recovered the laurel which they had lost, and freed their country from servitude. The battle being won, the old man, afterwards known by the name of Hay, was brought to the King, who, assembling a parliament at Scone, gave to the said Hay and his sons, as a just reward for their valour, so much land on the River Fay, in the district of Gowrie,

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Lord Wallscourt, dying in 1803, without male issue, was succeeded, according to the limitation of the patent, by his nephew,

Joseph, second Baron Wallscourt. This nobleman, born in 1797, died unmarried in 1816, and was succeeded by his cousin,

Joseph-Henry, third and present Baron Wallscourt. His Lordship (born in 1797) married, in 1822, Elizabeth, only daughter of William Lock, Esq., of Norbury, in the county of Surrey, and has an only surviving child, ELIZABETH-FREDERICA.

* Mr. Hookham Frere was the resident British minister in Spain, in 1803, and the early part of 1804, when he was succeeded by his brother, Mr. Bartholomew Frere. In 1807, he was sent on a special embassy to Prussia; and, in 1808, he was again diplomatically employed, under circumstances of extreme difficulty, in Spain.

as a falcon from a man's hand flew over till it settled; which being six miles in length, was afterwards called Errol; and the King being desirous to elevate Hay and his sons from their humble rank in life, to the order of nobility, his Majesty assigned them a coat of arms, which was three escutcheons, gules, to intimate that the father and two sons had been the three fortunate shields of Scotland." The Earls of Errol also bear for their crest a falcon; and their armorial supporters are two men in country habits, holding the yokes of a plough on their shoulders; with the motto, *Serva Jugum*, in allusion to their origin.

Leaving, however, the sandy shores of tradition, for the firmer footing of history, we find the Earls of Errol and the Marquesses of Tweeddale, establishing a common ancestor in the person of William de la Haya, who settled in Mid Lothian, in the twelfth century, and held the office of *Pincerna Regis*, or King's Butler, in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. From William, the elder son of this officer, descended the Errol branch of the family; from Robert, the younger, that of Tweeddale.

Sir David de la Haya, son of the second William, had large possessions in Perthshire; and he obtained from William the Lion, a charter of the lands and barony of Errol in that county.* From his *younger* son, William, descend the houses of LEYS (see BURKE'S *History of the Commoners*) of Kinnoul.† Many individuals of the Errol branch distinguished themselves in the military service of their country, and were in high estimation with their respective sovereigns. Sir Thomas Hay, Lord High Constable in the Parliament of 1371, married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of King Robert II. His son, Sir William, was created a Lord of Parliament in 1427, and appointed one of the wardens of the marches in 1430. However, the sixth in lineal descent from Sir David de la Haya, was

WILLIAM HAY, who, in recompense of his faithful services, was created by *King* JAMES II., in 1452, Earl of Errol. Passing through a succession of nine Earls, Gilbert (or George) the tenth, died without male issue in 1674. The earldom then devolved upon his cousin, Sir John Hay, of Killour, grandson of his great uncle, Sir George Hay, of Killour, younger son of Andrew, the seventh Earl. Charles, son of John, the eleventh Earl, died unmarried in 1717; on

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* Errol is at this time a parish and village, three miles in breadth, and in length about that o the falcon's flight mentioned in the traditionary account above quoted. Bounded on the south by the Tay, the village is pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the banks of that river, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect.

† The Kinnoul family of Hay branched off about the year 1237. Sir Peter Hay was father of Sir Peter Hay, of Melginch, and Sir James Hay, of Fingask, who, being a great favourite with James I. of England, was created Lord Sawley, Viscount Doncaster, and Earl of Carlisle, and married the beautiful Lady Lucy Percy, celebrated by Waller the poet; but the titles expired with his son, in 1660.—Sir Peter Hay, of Melginch, had (with an elder son, Patrick, of Melginch, ancestor of the Hays of Pitfour and Seggreden) a second son, Sir George Hay, of Kinfauns, whom his uncle introduced at court, and who was engaged in rescuing King James from Gowrie's conspiracy. He enjoyed the full confidence and favour of his royal master. Previously to this, however, he had been appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to *Queen* ELIZABETH, honoured with the rank of Knighthood, and granted the dissolved Carthusian Priory of Perth. In 1660, he was nominated Clerk Register of Scotland; and, in 1662, Lord Chancellor of that kingdom. He was advanced to the peerage by *King* CHARLES I., in 1627, by titles of Baron Hay, of Kinfauns, and Viscount Dupplin, with reversion to his heirs general whatsoever; and created, in 1633, Earl of Kinnoul, with the same reversionary clause in the patent.

LADY BURKE.

Lady Burke, wife of Sir John Burke, of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, Bart., and a Colonel in the Army, is the eldest daughter of the late *Right Honourable* John Calcraft, M.P., of Remstone Hall, in the county of Dorset. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, of Howletts, in the county of Kent, Bart.

The birth of Miss Calcraft occurred about the year 1792, or 1793; she espoused, on the 18th of May, 1812, Colonel (now Sir John) Burke, by whom she has six sons and two daughters.

Sir John Burke derives from one of the numerous branches of the Burke or De Bourgh family, now represented by his nephew the Marquess of Clanricarde.*—John Burke, of the county of Galway, Esq., married a daughter of Carroll, of Killoran, nearly allied to the Donelans of that county, and the extinct but eminent family of O'Carroll, of the King's County. By this lady, he acquired Killoran, and was father of Sir Thomas Burke, of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, Bart.; so created, on the 5th of December, 1797. He married Christiana, daughter of —— Browne, Esq., by whom he had issue:—1. John, his successor, the present Baronet;—2. James, who died in 1822, unmarried;—3. Maria, married to Maurice O'Connor, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, in the King's County, by whom she was mother of Catherine, Countess of Desart;—4. Julia, married to Malachy Daly, Esq., of Raford, in the county of Galway;—5. Eliza, married, on the 17th of March, 1799, to John Thomas de Burgh, late Earl of Clanricarde;†—6. Anne, married to Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.;—and 7. Ellen, married to Viscount Strangford.

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* Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, was one of the greatest subjects in Europe, in the reigns of King John, and Henry III. His uncle, Adelm de Burgh, settled in Ireland, and was ancestor of Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Trim, who died in 1243, leaving two sons, Walter Earl of Ulster, and William, ancestor of the Earls of Clanricarde.

† By whom she had Ulick-John, present Marquess of Clanricarde; Hester-Catherine married to Howe-Peter, Marquess of Sligo; Emily, married to Thomas Earl of Howth.

LADY BURKE.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Drawing by [illegible]

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Holles St.

THE RT HON^BLE

LADY EMILY FEILDING.

Engraved by COCHRAN, *from a Painting by* KIRBY.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Holles Street

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LADY EMILY FIELDING, NOW HARDINGE.

BASIL FIELDING, sixth EARL OF DENBIGH, espoused, in 1757, Mary, third daughter and coheiress of Sir John Bruce Cotton, Bart., of Connington, in the county of Huntingdon, and had two sons; the younger, Charles, died unmarried; the elder, Major-General *William*, VISCOUNT FIELDING, dying before his father (8th of August, 1799), left by his wife, Anne-Catherine, daughter of Thomas-Jelf Powis, Esq., of Berwick House in Shropshire, three sons and three daughters; the eldest son, WILLIAM-BASIL-PERCY, became at the decease of his grandfather, 14th of July, 1801, seventh EARL OF DENBIGH, and the youngest daughter, Emily, having wedded, in 1827, the Rev. Henry Hardinge, is now LADY EMILY HARDINGE.*

Having under the COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, traced the main stem of the HOUSE OF FIELDING, from its great progenitors, the illustrious Counts of Hapsburg, we shall now notice some of its most distinguished branches.

Of Everard Feilding, who distinguished himself at the battle of Blackheath, in the year 1497, who was *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Leicester, in 1498, and who was made Knight of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, in 1501, we find it stated by Collins, that, " by his last will, dated April 19th, 1515, he bequeathed his body to be buried before the altar of our blessed Lady in the Black Fryers at Northampton, to which he bequeathed a cope of blue velvet, with garters, and a pax of silver and gilt, with two cruets of silver. He bequeathed to Dame Jylys Fielding, his wife, £60 of his lands in Martinsthorpe, in com. Rutland, and Stormouth, in com. Northamp., in name of her dower; to the use whereof his brother, Martin Fielding, with John Meryfelst, stand feoffed, remainder to William Feldyng, his sonne and heire, and to his heirs and assigns; also to William, his sonne, all his lands in Padok Newnham, Paylyngton, Streteston, Shilton, and Corley, in com. Warw. and in Bittiswell, Lutterworth, Shawell, Cathorp, Bruntyngysthorpe, and Claybroke, in com. Leic. and in Claye Coton and Nortost, in com. Northamp. and in Manton and Egleton, in com. Rutl. To Peter Feldying, his second son, all his lands in the isle of Ely during his life; remainder to William Fielding, his sonne and heir, and to his heirs and

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* The PRINCE REGENT, by patent of precedency, dated in 1813, conferred upon this lady and her sisters, the rank enjoyed by the daughters of an earl.

assigns: to John, his sonne, all his lands in Thedyngworth and Mysterton, in com. Leic. and Yolvertofte, in com. Northamp. during his life, remainder to William Felding his sonne, his heirs and assigns: to Humfry his son, ten marks yearly, to be paid by the hands of Martin Fielding his brother, out of all his lands in Holborn and Cathorp: to Jane, his daughter, £100, to be paid out of his stocke in Caleis, and of his other goods moveable. The residue of his goods, &c., he bequeaths to Dame Jylys Fielding his wife, Martin Feldyng his brother, and William Feldyng his sonne and heir, and they to be his true and lawful executors. The probate bears date April 30th, 1515, which shews he survived but a few days after making of his will."

The remains of Sir William Feilding (knighted by Henry VIII., to whom he had rendered essential services), and of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Poulteney, repose beneath a raised tomb in the chancel of Monks Kirby church, in the county of Warwick. On the tomb lies the effigies of a knight in armour, with his wife by his side, both at full length, with a lion at their feet; and an inscription, recording the death of Sir William, on the 24th of September, 1547, and that of his wife, on the 8th of September, 1539. Sir William was in such favour with JANE SEYMOUR, the third queen consort of Henry VIII., that on her delivery of Prince Edward, on the 12th of October, 1537, she sent a a privy-seal to him, announcing the event, and desiring his congratulations and prayers.

Sir William's eldest son, Basil Feilding, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Warwick, in 1567, was also, with his wife Godith, daughter of William Willington, of Burcheston, Esq., interred in the chancel of Monks Kirby church.

On an altar-tomb lies his effigies in armour, at full length, the effigies of his wife by his side; both in a praying posture, with a lion at their feet: his head rests on a helmet, hers on a cushion: on the sides of the tomb are the effigia of their children, with an inscription.

Speaking of William, the first Earl of Denbigh, who died of wounds received in a skirmish with the rebel army near Birmingham, in 1643, Lord Clarendon says, "He served from the beginning of the war with unwearied pains and exact submission to discipline and order, a volunteer in Prince Rupert's troop, and engaged with singular courage in all enterprizes of danger; but was unfortunately wounded, and had many hurts in the head and body, with swords and poll-axes, of which within two or three days he died."

It is to a portrait of this nobleman, whose eldest daughter, Mary, married James, Marquess, and afterwards Duke of Hamilton, that Boswell, in his *Tour in Scotland*, in 1772 (page 124), thus alludes: "At Hamilton House is a full-length, the finest portrait in this kingdom; a nobleman in red silk jacket and trowsers; his hair short and gray; a gun in his hand, attended by an Indian boy, and with Indian scenery round. The figure seems perfectly to start from the canvass; and the contour of his countenance, looking up, has matchless spirit. It is called the portrait of *William* Earl of *Denbigh;* miscalled *Governor of Jamaica*. His daughter married the first Duke of Hamilton, which strengthens the opinion of its being that of her father. The painter seems to have been Rubens; but from what circumstance of his Lordship's life he placed him in an Indian forest, is not known."—Gilpin, in his *Tour in Scotland*, expresses himself in similar terms of admiration respecting this portrait.

The wife of William, the first Earl of Denbigh, was sister of the Duke of

Buckingham. "She was," says Sir Henry Wotton, in his Life of the Duke, "a very accomplished lady, adorned with every virtue ornamental in her sex." He then proceeds to relate a very extraordinary circumstance, as follows:

"And it is remarkable of her, that in August the 22d, 1628, the day her brother was killed,* she received a letter from him, whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she bedewed the paper with her tears. And after a most bitter passion (whereof she could yield no reason, but that her dearest brother was to be gone) she fell down in a swoon. Her letter ended thus:—

"'I will pray for your happy return, which I look at with a great cloud over my head, too heavy for my poor heart to bear without torment; but I hope the great God of heaven will bless you.'

"The day following, John Buckeridge, Bishop of Ely, her devoted friend, who was thought the fittest preparer of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her; but hearing she was at rest, he attended till she should awake of herself; which she did with the affrightment of a dream; 'her brother seeming to pass through a field with her in her coach, where hearing a sudden shout of the people, and asking the reason, it was answered to have been for joy that the Duke of Buckingham was sick.' Which natural impression she scarce had related to her gentlewoman, before the Bishop was entered into her bed-chamber, for a chosen messenger of the Duke's death."

Basil, second Earl of Denbigh, who was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and who accompanied his uncle the Duke of Buckingham in his expedition against the Isle of Rhee, in 1627, displayed his affection towards the Duke, and his gallantry of spirit, in a very striking manner:

"At his return to Plymouth, the Lord Goring having advertised the Duke by an express messenger of a design on his person, and advising him to decline the ordinary road to London, which being delivered to him on the way when he had only seven or eight in his company, whereof this Lord, then Viscount Feilding, was one, his Lordship, out of a noble spirit, besought his uncle that he would change clothes with him; alleging he would undertake so to gesture and muffle up himself in his hood (as the Duke's manner was to ride in cold weather), that none should discern him from his Grace, whereby he might be at the more liberty for his own defence; but the Duke was so taken with his generous proposition, that he caught him in his arms, kissed him, and said, 'he would not accept of such an offer from a nephew, whose life he tendered as much as his own.'"

Of this nobleman, Lord Clarendon, in his *History of the Rebellion.* (vol. ii. page 597) thus speaks:

"The Earl of Denbigh had much greater parts, and saw farther before him into the desperate designs of that party that had then the power, than either of the other three, and detested those designs as much as any of them; yet the pride of his nature, not inferior to the proudest, and the conscience of his ingratitude to the King, in some respects superior to theirs who had been most obliged, kept him from being willing to quit the company with whom he had conversed too long. Though he had received from them most signal affronts and

* The dagger with which the Duke of Buckingham was stabbed, is now in the possession of the Earl of Denbigh.

indignities, and well knew he could never more be employed by them, yet he thought the King's condition to be utterly desperate, and that he would be at last compelled to yield to worse conditions than were now offered to him. He conferred with so much freedom with one of the King's commissioners, and spent so much time with him in the vacant hours, there having been formerly a great friendship between them, that he drew some jealousy upon himself from some of his companions. With him he lamented his own condition, and acknowledged his disloyalty to the King, with expressions of great compunction; and protested 'that he would most willingly redeem his transgressions by any attempt that might serve the King signally, though he were sure to lose his life in it: but that to lose himself, without any benefit to the King, would expose him to all misery, which he would decline, by not separating from his party.' He informed him more fully of the wicked purposes of those who then governed the Parliament, than others apprehended or imagined; and had a full prospect of the vile condition himself, and all the nobility, should be reduced to; yet thought it impossible to prevent it by any authority of their own; and concluded, that if any conjuncture fell out, in which by losing his life he might preserve the King, he would embrace the occasion; otherwise he would shift the best he could for himself."

Basil, the second Earl of Denbigh, who, as has been stated, died without issue, although he had had four wives, married, *first*, Anne, daughter of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer of England, &c.; *secondly*, Barbara, daughter of Sir John Lamb, Knt., Dean of the Arches' Court of Canterbury, and Chancellor to the Queen-mother, consort of Charles I.; *thirdly*, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bourchier, Earl of Bath; and *fourthly*, Dorothy, daughter of Francis Lane, of Glendon, in the county of Northampton, Esq. His Lordship was buried in Monks Kirby church.

Sir Charles Feilding, the third son of George, Earl of Desmond, brother to Basil, the second Earl of Denbigh, was Colonel of the King's regiment of Guards in Ireland, in 1682; afterwards Governor of Limerick, and of Kilmainham Hospital. Sir Charles was also of the Privy Council in Ireland to Queen Anne, and one of the Lords Justices in that country at the time of her Majesty's decease. He married Ursula, daughter of Thomas Stockton, Esq., Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, and widow of Sir William Aston, Knt., second justice of the same court. He and his lady lie interred in St. Michael's church, Dublin, under a flagstone, with a brief inscription, and their armorial bearings in brass. Mary, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Desmond, married Sir Charles Gaudy, of Crow Hall, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. and Bart.;—Elizabeth, the second, Sir Edward Gage, of Hengrave, in the same county, Bart.; —and Bridget, the third, Sir Lawrence Parsons, of the kingdom of Ireland, Bart.

The Rev. John Fielding, fourth son of George, Earl of Desmond; was Canon of Salisbury, and Chaplain to *King* WILLIAM III. He married Bridget, daughter of Scipio Cockain, Esq., of the county of Somerset, and had three sons and three daughters:—the youngest son, *Lieutenant-General* EDMUND FIELDING, wedded, *first*, Sarah, daughter of Sir Henry Gould, Knt., and had (with other issue) HENRY FIELDING, the author of "TOM JONES." General Fielding married, *secondly*, Elizabeth, daughter of — Blanchfield, Esq., and by her was father of SIR JOHN FIELDING, the Magistrate.

William, the eldest son of George, Earl of Desmond, succeeded his father in

that earldom in 1666; and his uncle Basil, in the earldom of Denbigh, in 1675. He married, *first*, Mary, daughter of Sir Robert King, Knt., sister of John, Lord Kingston, in Ireland, and widow of Sir William Meredyth, Knt., by whom he had two sons: Basil, his successor; William, who married the Lady Diana Newport, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bradford, and widow of Thomas Howard, of Ashted, in the county of Surrey; and a daughter, Mary, who married Evelyn Pierrepont, Marquess of Dorchester. The Earl of Denbigh married, *secondly*, Mary, daughter and coheir of Henry Carey, Earl of Monmouth, by whom he had no issue.

Basil, fourth Earl of Denbigh, had, by his wife, Hester, daughter of Sir Basil Firebrass, Bart., four sons and six daughters:—1. William, his successor;—2. Basil, died young;—3. Charles,* married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, Bart., and widow of Sir Brookes Bridges, Bart.:†—4. George, died at Gibraltar;—5. Mary, married William Cockburn, Esq., M.D.;—6. Bridget, married James Otway, of the county of Kent, Esq., Colonel of the 9th regiment of Foot;—7. Elizabeth; and 8. Hester, both died unmarried;—9. Diana, married the Rev. Randolph Marriot;—10. Frances, married Daniel, seventh Earl of Winchilsea.

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* He was one of the Gentleman Ushers to Queen Caroline, and Captain of a troop of horse: in 1735, he was appointed one of his Majesty's equerries; in 1739, he was Captain of a company of the 2nd regiment of Foot-guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot; and, in 1743, he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the first troop of Life-guards. He died in February, 1745-6.

† By this lady he had two sons and two daughters:—I. William, a Colonel in the army, and Equerry to the King;—II. Charles, a Commodore in the royal navy, who married, in 1772, Sophia, sister of the present Earl of Winchilsea, and had issue: 1. Charles, Captain in the Royal Navy, who married, in 1804, Elizabeth-Theresa, sister of the present Earl of Ilchester, and relict of William-Davenport Talbot, of Laycock Abbey, in the county of Wilts, Esq.;—2. Sophia, married to Lord Robert Fitzgerald;—3. Augusta, married to G. Hicks, Esq.;—4. Matilda:—III. Isabella;—IV. Elizabeth, married Henry, the late Earl Digby.

THE RT HON. MARY ELIZABETH

COUNTESS GREY.

Engraved by DEAN *from an* ORIGINAL MINIATURE

London, Published by Edmund Pull 28 Holles Street

THE

RIGHT HON. ELIZABETH, FIRST COUNTESS GREY

(MOTHER OF THE PREMIER).

ELIZABETH GREY, daughter of George Grey, Esq., of Southwick, espoused, in 1762, General Sir Charles Grey, who, for military services, was raised to the peerage, in 1801, as Baron Grey, of Howick, and created in 1806, Viscount Howick, and EARL GREY. Her Ladyship died in 1822, having survived her gallant husband nearly fifteen years, leaving several children, of which the *present* PRIME MINISTER, was the first born to survive infancy.

The great Northumbrian family of GREY, and the GRAYS of Scotland, are presumed to have sprung from a common progenitor; their banners, their achievements, their monumental tablets, exhibit the same armorial ensigns, and the writers of the north sustain the supposition. Douglas* observes, that, "as Northumberland formerly belonged to Scotland, it is the general opinion that Lord Grey, of Chillingham, of that county" (whose predecessors, named De Grey, or De Croy, came over with the Conqueror), "gave the lands of Browfield, or Broxmouth, in the county of Roxburgh, adjoining to it, to a younger son of his family, of whom all the Greys in Scotland are said to be descended.

According to Leland, in his *Collectanea*, Thomas de Grey, Governor of the Castles of Couper and Fife, in Scotland, went into that kingdom shortly after the coronation of *King* EDWARD II.; and then, with twenty-six men, broke through certain forces, which had been stationed by Gualter de Buckerton to surprise and take him. Amongst the circumstances in the life of this soldier, it may be mentioned that, at the siege of Stryvelin, upon the rescue of Henry, Lord Beaumont, of whose retinue he then was, he received a dangerous wound under his eyes;—that he was afterwards taken prisoner by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray;—that he was Governor of Norham, where he was twice besieged by the Scots;—that he slew one Crymes, a Scottish Admiral, otherwise a great sea robber;—that, in 1345, he had a charter of free warren throughout all his lordships of Fenton, Nosbyth, Dodinton, North Middleton, South Middleton, *Howyke*, Eworth, Heddon, and Hoakill, in the county of Northumberland;—

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* *Peerage of Scotland.*

and that he routed the Earls of March and Sunderland, on their invasion of the north, whilst *King* EDWARD III. was at the siege of Tournay.

Sir John Grey, Knt., of Berwick, in the county of Northumberland, was father of Sir Thomas Grey, of Berwick, and also of Chillingham, in the same county; who, dying in 1402, left issue by Jane, daughter of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, a family of four sons and a daughter. The two eldest sons were—Sir John Grey, of Heaton, Knt., in the county of Northumberland, and afterwards Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy; * and Sir Thomas Grey, of Warke, ancestor of the present Earl Grey.

This Sir Thomas Grey married Alice, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland. His third son, Ralph, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, became his heir. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Ralph Grey, K.B., believed to be the person whom Dugdale mentions as having been knighted at Leicester, on Whitsunday, in the fourth year of the reign of Henry VI.; the King himself then receiving the honour of knighthood from the same hand. Sir Ralph soon afterwards raised the siege which the King of Scots had laid to Roxburgh. His second son,

Sir Edward Grey, became heir, and succeeded at Chillingham and at Warke. He was father of Sir Ralph Grey, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Grey, of Horton, in the county of Northumberland, by Dame Dorothy Ogle. His eldest son, Sir William Grey, was made a Baronet in 1619, and raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Grey, of Warke, in 1623. On failure of issue in the person of his grandson, Ralph, fourth Lord Grey, in 1706 this peerage became extinct. Sir Edward Grey, of Howick, fourth son of Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, by Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, of Horton, married Catherine, daughter of Roger le Strange, Esq., of Hunstanton, in Norfolk. His eldest son, by this marriage, was,

Philip Grey, of Howick, who died in the lifetime of his father, having married the daughter and coheir of — Westwood, Esq., of Westwood, in the county of Northumberland. His grandson,

John Grey, of Acton (second son of Edward Grey, by Magdalen, daughter of Martin Fenwick, Esq., of Kenton, near Newcastle), had an only son,

John Grey, of Howick, whose eldest son was,

Sir Henry Grey, Bart., of Howick. This gentleman was born in 1691: served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Northumberland in 1736; and was created a Baronet in 1746. By his lady, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Fallodon, in Northumberland, he had (besides four daughters) five sons:—1. Sir Henry, second Baronet, M.P. for the county of Northumberland, in 1754 and 1762, died, unmarried, in 1808;—2. John, also died unmarried;—3. Thomas, killed in a duel with Lord Pomfret, and buried in South Audley Chapel;—4. CHARLES, *first* EARL GREY, *father of the present peer:*—5. Ralph, died unmarried, in 1787.

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* This title became extinct in 1701. Charles Bennet, second Baron Ossulston, married, in 1695, the Lady Mary Grey, only daughter of Forde, Lord Grey, of Warke, Viscount Glendale, and Earl of Tankerville. Lord Ossulston was advanced to an earldom, by the title of his deceased father-in-law, Earl of Tankerville, on the 19th of October, 1714.

Charles, the fourth son, was born on the 23d of October, 1729. As the family estates were entailed on his eldest brother, Henry, it was deemed proper that he should embrace some profession which might lead to a suitable establishment in life. The army was accordingly selected; and, after receiving the necessary education, he served on the continent, as a subaltern, in Kingsley's regiment, when not more than nineteen years of age. In 1755, he obtained leave to raise an independent company; in 1759, he was aide-de-camp to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at the battle of Minden, and was wounded there; in January, 1761, he was promoted to the rank of a field officer. At the capture of the important fortress of Belleisle, in 1761, he commanded the 98th regiment of foot. On the return of peace, that regiment was disbanded, and he retired on half-pay. He obtained, however, the rank of colonel in the army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the King.

Proceeding to America, on the commencement of the war of independence, Colonel Grey was soon distinguished by General Howe; and, as he had seen more real service than many officers of the same standing, he was appointed to a separate command, and invested with the local rank of Major-General. In the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, he was actively and advantageously engaged in much desultory warfare.

During the peace which ensued, he devoted himself to the education of his children, occasionally enjoying the amusements of a country life, at his seat at Fallodon, near Alnwick. Through the influence of one of his noble friends, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons. In 1782, having previously attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, he received a Colonelcy of a regiment of Dragoons; and, in 1783, he had the honour of being invested with the Order of the Bath.

In 1793, soon after the commencement of the war of the French Revolution, Sir Charles Grey led a small body of forces into maritime Flanders, by means of which he secured the possession of Ostend and Nieuport. Embarking with his friend, Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, for the West Indies, he served as Commander-in-chief at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe.

Soon after his return, Sir Charles received the government of the Island of Guernsey; about the same time, he was appointed to the 3d, or King's own regiment of Dragoons, on the death of General Lascelles; and, previously to the peace of Amiens, the southern district of the kingdom was intrusted to his care. On the 23d of June, 1801, the King was graciously pleased to reward his numerous services, by a patent creating him Baron Grey de Howick, in the county of Northumberland; and, on the 11th of April, 1806, he was further advanced to the dignities of Viscount Howick, and Earl Grey.

His Lordship married, on the 8th of June, 1762, ELIZABETH, daughter of George Grey, Esq., of Southwick, in the county of Durham. By this lady, whose portrait precedes these observations, his Lordship had nine children:—

1. Henry, born in 1763, died an infant;—2. CHARLES, present EARL GREY; 3. Elizabeth, born in 1765, married, in 1788, to Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., who died in 1815;—4. Henry-George, born in 1766, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 13th regiment of Dragoons, married, in 1812, Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Charles de Vœux, Bart., of the Queen's County,

Ireland ;—5. George, born in 1767, Captain in the Royal Navy, Resident Commissioner at Portsmouth Dock-yard, Marshal of Barbadoes, created a Baronet in 1814, G.C.B., married, in 1795, Mary, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., of Bedwell Park, in the county of Hertford, and sister to his brother-in-law, Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P. for Bedford; Sir George Grey died in 1828 ;—6. Thomas, born in 1770, died in 1797 ;—7. William, born in 1777, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Lieutenant-Governor of Chester, married Maria, daughter of General William Shirreff, and died in 1817 ;—8. Edward, born in 1782, M.A., in holy orders, Lord Bishop of Hereford, married, *first*, in 1809, Charlotte-Elizabeth, daughter of J. Crofts, Esq., of Greenham, in the county of Berks; *secondly*, in 1824, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Adair, Esq.; and, *thirdly*, in 1831, Eliza, daughter of John Innes, Esq.;—9. Hannah-Athea, born in 1785, married, *first*, in 1807, Captain Bettesworth, of the Tartar frigate, who was killed in endeavouring to cut out one of the enemy's East Indiamen, off Bergen, in 1808 ; *secondly*, in 1809, the Right Honourable Edward Ellice, M.P., and died in July, 1832.

THE RT. HON. LADY CHARLOTTE BURY.

Drawn & Eng.d by T. WRIGHT, from a Painting by SIR THOS. LAWRENCE.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Holles Street

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY CHARLOTTE BURY.

THE Right Honourable LADY CHARLOTTE BURY, a woman distinguished as much by her literary attainments, and the superiority of her intellectual powers, as by every charm of person, every elegant and graceful accomplishment, is sister of the present, and youngest daughter of the late Duke of Argyll. The duchess, her mother, was Elizabeth, second daughter of John Gunning, of Castle Coot, in the county of Roscommon, Esq., by the Hon. Bridget Bourke, youngest daughter of Theobald, sixth Viscount Bourke, of Mayo.* At the period of her marriage with His Grace the Duke of Argyll, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1759, Her Grace was the widow of James, sixth Duke of Hamilton; and on the 20th of May, 1776, she was created a peeress of Great Britain, by the title of Baroness Hamilton, of Hamilton, in the county of Leicester, with remainder of the dignity of a baron to her heirs male.

The noble and illustrious family of the Campbells, Dukes of Argyll, paternal ancestors of Lady Charlotte Bury, appears to have been of Anglo-Norman origin, and to have settled in Scotland soon after the Conquest. Gillespie Campbell acquired the Lordship of Lochow, by marriage with an heiress, in the eleventh century. Sir Neil Campbell, his descendant, was honoured with knighthood, by King Alexander III., who commenced his reign in 1249. In 1292, he was summoned among the *magnates Scotiæ*, to Berwick, on the part of King Robert Bruce, who afterwards gave him his sister, Lady Mary Bruce, in marriage. His son, Sir Colin Campbell, of Lochow, continued faithful to King

* THEOBALD, sixth Viscount Bourke, of Mayo, married Mary, daughter of Colonel John Brown, of Westport, and had two sons and three daughters (the youngest the lady mentioned above). His Lordship was succeeded by his elder son,

THEOBALD, seventh Viscount, who was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, eighth Viscount. This nobleman married Catherine, daughter of Whitgift Aylmer, Esq., and left at his decease, in 1767, an only daughter and heiress,

BRIDGET, the wife of Edward Lambert, Esq., of Boyton, in the county of Wilts. This lady left at her decease an only son, the present AYLMER-BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq., of Boyton, V.P. of the Linnean Society, now representative of the old Viscounts Bourke, of Mayo.

David, the son of Bruce; and died in 1340. His grandson, Sir Duncan, the first of the family who assumed the name of Argyll, was created a Baron of Parliament—Lord Campbell, of the county of Argyll—in 1445. His Lordship was of such consideration, that he received in marriage Lady Margery Stuart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. He died in 1453, and was succeeded by his grandson, Colin, created Earl of Argyll, by James II., in 1457, and Lord of Lorn, in 1478. From 1483, till his decease, in 1492, he held the honourable and important office of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, &c.

The Dukedom of Argyll originated in the year 1701, in the person of Archibald, tenth Earl, the eldest son of that Lord Argyll, who, after his surprising escape into Holland, landed again in Scotland, where he was taken prisoner, and beheaded at the Market Cross, Edinburgh, under a former unjust sentence, for high treason.*

JOHN, the fifth duke, father of Lady Charlotte Bury, was born in the year 1720. His mother was the Lady Mary, daughter of John, second Lord Bellenden. On the 19th of December, 1766, previously to the death of his father, he was created a peer of England, by the title of Baron Sundredge, of Coombank, in the county of Kent, with remainder to the issue male of his brothers Frederick and John. He married, as already observed, in 1759, her Grace, Elizabeth, widow of James, Duke of Hamilton. Of this marriage, the fifth child and second daughter † was

The Lady Charlotte-Susan-Maria Campbell. Her Ladyship married on the 14th of June, 1796, Colonel John Campbell, eldest son of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, North Britain. By that gentleman, she had two sons: WALTER-FREDERICK, who succeeded his grandfather, and John-George, who married Ellen, daughter of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart., and died in 1830,

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* His Lordship suffered the fatal sentence of the law on the 30th of June, 1685. He is said to have composed the following epitaph for himself, a few hours before his death:

"Thou, passenger, that shalt have so much time,
As view my grave, and ask what was my crime,
No stain of error, no black vice's brand,
Did me compel to leave my native land.
Love to my country, truth condemned to die,
Did force my hands forgotten arms to try;
More from friends' fraud my fall proceeded hath
Than foes, though thrice they did attempt my death.
On my design, though Providence did frown,
Yet God at last will surely raise his own;
Another hand, with more successful speed,
Shall raise the remnant, bruise the serpent's head."

† Altogether, the Duke's family were as follows:—1. George, died an infant;—2. George-William, the present Duke, born in 1768; succeeded his father, on the 24th of May, 1806; married, in 1810, the Lady Caroline-Elizabeth Villiers, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey;—3. John-Douglas-Edward-Henry, born in 1777, married, *first*, in 1802, Elizabeth (eldest daughter of William Campbell, Esq., of Fairfield), who died in 1818; *secondly*, in 1820, Miss Glassel of Long Niddrie, North Britain;—4. Augusta, born in 1769; married to Lieutenant-General Clavering, son of the late Sir John Clavering, K.B.;—5. Charlotte-Susan-Maria.

besides six daughters. The eldest, Eliza-Maria, espoused, on the 11th of September, 1815, Sir William-Gordon-Cumming Gordon, of Gordonstown, in the county of Elgin, Bart. The second, Eleanora, wedded in 1819, Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, and died in 1828; the third, Beaujolois-Harriet-Charlotte, married, in 1821, Charles-William, Lord Tullamore; the fourth, Emma, married to William, youngest son of Lord William Russell; the fifth, Adelaide, and the sixth, Julia, are unmarried.

Colonel Campbell, Lady Charlotte's first husband, having died on the 15th of March, 1809, her Ladyship was again married the 17th of March, 1818, to the Rev. Edward-John Bury, of Litchfield, Hants, son of Edward Bury, late of Iver Lodge, in the county of Bucks, Esq., a descendant in the direct line of Edward Bury, of Bulpham Hall and Raleigh Park, county of Essex, of the Bedchamber of Henry VIII., and holding the above estates by grant of the same monarch, in 1540. He was descended also maternally from Margaret, only daughter of John, third son of the Earl of Morton, who fell at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745.

By this marriage, her Ladyship had issue two daughters:—1. Blanche-Augusta, born at Rome, 9th of July, 1819;—and 8. Beatrice-Margaret, born at Pisa, 17th of December, 1820, who died an infant. Mr. Bury died in 1832.

THE LATE

RIGHT HONOURABLE SUSAN VISCOUNTESS EBRINGTON.

THE LADY SUSAN RYDER, eldest daughter of the present Earl of Harrowby, espoused in 1817, Hugh, VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, eldest son of EARL FORTESCUE, and died in ten years afterwards, leaving three sons, HUGH, John, and Dudley-Francis.

The FORTESCUES are of an ancient Norman stock, renowned in arms.—SIR RICHARD LE FORTE—a name which appears to have been assumed by, or conferred upon its possessor, in consequence of his extraordinary strength—was, we are told, a distinguished and courageous soldier, who came over to England, in the train of William, Duke of Normandy, *anno* 1066. Bearing a *strong* shield before the Duke, in the decisive battle of Hastings, wherein he was exposed to imminent danger, having three horses killed under him, he contributed greatly to his liege lord's preservation; and from that signal event he acquired the name and motto now borne by his descendants: the word *scutum*, a *shield*, in Latin, or *escu*, in French, was superadded to his original denomination; he assumed the *double-meaning* motto, FORTE SCUTUM SALUS DUCUM—A STRONG SHIELD *is the* SAFETY *of* COMMANDERS; and, when the bearing of crests became hereditary, a *shield* was adopted as the crest of the Fortescues.

SIR ADAM LE FORTE, or FORTESCUE, the son of Sir Richard, was also a distinguished commander at Hastings; and for the services which he and his father had then rendered, "the Conqueror gave him Wimondeston, Wimstone, or (as it is now written) Winstone, in the parish of Modberry, within the hundred of Armington, and county of Devon, with divers other lands in that and other counties; which grants were confirmed by a charter of *King* JOHN, in the tenth year of his reign, and those lands continued in the family until the reign of ELIZABETH."

Subsequently to the settlement of King William's affairs in England, Sir Richard Fortescue returned to his family in Normandy, where his posterity, by another son, continued to flourish in great repute. Sir Adam remained in this country, and became the patriarch of several eminent families.

WILLIAM FORTESCUE (by his wife, Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Beauchamp, of Ryme, in Dorsetshire, and widow of Richard Branscomb) had two sons: William, his successor, from whom the Fortescues of Winstone, Pristone, Spireliston, Fallopit, and Hext, descended; and John, one of the heroes who signalized themselves in the wars under Henry V., and who, for his valour and conduct upon the reduction of Meaux, in France, the metropolis of La-Brie, *anno*

THE RT HONBLE

SUSAN VISCOUNTESS EBRINGTON.

Engraved by COCHRAN *from a Painting by* LINNELL

London, Published by Edward Bull 26 Holles Street

1422, was rewarded with the honour of knighthood, and made Governor and Captain of the town.

This Sir John married a daughter of Henry, the son of William Norreis, of Norreis, in Devonshire; by whom he had, amongst other children, three sons, Henry, JOHN, and Richard.

Sir Henry Fortescue, Knt., the eldest of Sir John's offspring, was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, in 1426. From him, by his first wife, Joan, daughter of Edmund Bozun, of Bozun's Hele, heir to the family of Wood, in Devonshire, descended the first Fortescues of Wood, whose line terminated in an heir female, Joan, married to Lewis Fortescue, of Priston, whose descendant, Peter, was created a Baronet on the 29th of January, 1666. By his second wife, the heiress of Fallopit, he had Richard Fortescue, his successor in that estate, from whom the first race of the Fortescues of Fallopit descended; the heir female, Elizabeth, conveying it by marriage to Lewis, a younger son of John Fortescue, of Spindelston, or Spireliston.

From Richard, the *third* son of Sir John, are derived the Fortescues of Suffolk; of Punsburn, in Hertfordshire; of Falkborn, in Essex; and of Saldon, in Buckinghamshire.

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, Knt., the second son of Sir John, and ancestor of Hugh, Earl Fortescue, was bred to the law in Lincoln's Inn. In the year 1430, he was called to the degree of Sergeant-at-law; in 1441, he was constituted King's Sergeant; in 1442, he was made Lord Chief Justice of England; and, ultimately, standing high in the favour of Henry VI., was appointed LORD CHANCELLOR.*

This gentleman has been celebrated for the wisdom, gravity, and uprightness with which he presided in the Court of King's Bench for many years; holding his office throughout the reign of Henry VI., and receiving from that monarch an unusual augmentation of salary. Steadily adhering to his prince, and serving him faithfully in all his troubles, he was, in the first parliament of Edward IV., which commenced its sittings in the winter of 1491, attainted of high treason, in the same act by which Henry VI., Queen Margaret, Prince Edward, and many persons of the first distinction, were also attainted. In April, 1463, he embarked with the Queen, the Prince, and the chief followers of their fortunes, at Bamburgh, and landed at Sluys, in Flanders. Thence the party were conducted successively to Bruges, Lisle, and Lorrain. In this state of exile, Sir John Fortescue remained for many years, removing from place to place, as the necessities of the royal family required. He was not idle, however, in his retirement. With the view of infusing into the mind of the young prince just notions of the constitution of his country, as well as due respect for its laws, he drew up his celebrated work, entitled, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ;* a curious and concise vindication of our code, which was received with great esteem by those who were most competent to estimate its merit. It was not published, however, till the reign of Henry VIII.; but, since that time, it has been before the public in several editions.

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* Being with Henry VI. driven into Scotland by the fortune of the wars with the house of York, he was made Chancellor of England while he was there.—*Vide* Selden's Epistle to the Reader, prefixed to that writer's notes on Fortescue *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ.*

Earl;—2. Matthew, born on the 12th of April, 1754, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who married, *first*, in 1778, Henrietta, daughter of Colonel Archer; and *secondly*, in June, 1795, Lady Ackland, widow of Sir T. Ackland, Bart., and only daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart.;—3. John, born March 6, 1775, died unmarried, March, 1773;—4. Lucy, born July 20, 1756, married, in September, 1778, the Rev. Mr. Harrington;—5. Sophia. His Lordship died on the 8th of July, 1785.

Hugh Fortescue, his Lordship's son and successor, Lord Lieutenant, *Custos Rotulorum*, and Vice-Admiral of Devonshire, High Steward of Barnstaple and South Moulton, &c., was born on the 12th of March, 1753; and, on the 18th of August, 1789, he was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Ebrington, and Earl Fortescue. His Lordship married, on the 8th of May, 1782, Hester Grenville, sister to George, the late Marquess, and aunt to the present Duke of Buckingham; by whom he has issue:—1. Hugh, Viscount Ebrington, M.P., F.R.S., &c., born February 13, 1783;—2. Hester, born December 17, 1784, married, May 26, 1804, Peter, Lord King;—3. George-Matthew, born 22d of May, 1791;—4. John, in holy orders;—5. Catherine, married to the Rev. Newton Fellowes;—6. Anne, married, September 1814, George Wilbraham, Esq., of Delemare House, M.P. for Cheshire (see Burke's *History of the Commoners*);—6. Mary, married to Major Hamlyn Williams;—7. Eleanor;—and 8. Elizabeth, married to Reginald Courtenay, Esq., eldest son of William Courtenay, Esq., Clerk of the House of Lords.

The eldest son, Hugh, Viscount Ebrington, espoused, as stated at commencement, the Right Honourable Susan, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harrowby; and by that lady, who died in 1827, he has issue: Hugh, born in 1810; John, born in 1819; and Dudley-Frances, born in 1827.*

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* The Right Honourable Dudley Ryder, second Baron and first Earl of Harrowby, the father of Lady Ebrington, was born on the 22d of December, 1762. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge: while a commoner, he sat in parliament for the borough of Taunton; in 1790, he was Under Secretary of State; he then became Comptroller of the Household; and in 1791, he was Joint Paymaster of the Forces, in which office his brother Richard was his deputy. In 1801, he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, and a Member of the Board of Control; in 1804, he held for a short time the office of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; and in 1805, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, when the plans of the British Government were suddenly defeated by the battle of Austerlitz. On the 13th of June, 1812, he was appointed President of the Council.

Having succeeded his father by the style and title of Baron Harrowby, of Harrowby, in Lincolnshire, on the 20th of June, 1803, his Lordship was elevated to an earldom on the 18th of July, 1809, by the titles of Viscount Sandon, of Sandon, in Staffordshire, and Earl of Harrowby.

His Lordship married, in July, 1795, Lady Susan Leveson Gower, daughter of Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, by Lady Susan Stewart, his last wife, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Galloway; by whom he has issue:—1. Susan, born June 20, 1796; and, as already stated, married to Lord Ebrington in June, 1817;—2. Dudley, Viscount Sandon, born in 1798, M.P. for Liverpool;—3. Grenville, born in 1799, married in 1825, Georgiana-Augusta, third daughter of Henry-Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort;—4. Mary, married to Captain Edward Saurin, R.N.;—5. Georgiana-Elizabeth, married, in 1825, to the Hon. John-James Stuart-Wortley, M.P.;—6. Harriet-Charlotte-Sophia;—7. Louisa.

HER GRACE, CHARLOTTE, FLORINTIA,
DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Engraved by [illegible] *from a Miniature by* [illegible]

London, Published by Edward Hall, 56, Holles St.

HER GRACE CHARLOTTE-FLORENTIA,

DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

LADY CHARLOTTE-FLORENTIA CLIVE, youngest daughter of the present Earl of Powis, by the Lady Henrietta-Antonio Herbert, daughter of Henry-Arthur, Earl of Powis, espoused, on the 29th of April, 1817, His Grace, Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland.

Of the Herberts, Lords of Cherbury and Earls of Powis, from whom her Grace claims maternal descent, we shall briefly speak in the sequel; but, first, of her paternal ancestors, the Clives.

The family of Clive was seated at the village of that name, in the county of Salop, at least as early as the time of Henry II. In the reign of Henry III. Walter Granfield devised a messuage in "the village of Clive," to Henry, son of Henry de Weever; paying to Henry, son of Stephen, "chief Lord of Clive, sixpence a year, reserving to himself a pair of white gloves." Richard Clive, fifth in descent from the Henry here mentioned, made his will in the year 1448: in that instrument, he gives his soul to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and All Saints; and his body to be buried in the church of St. Werburgh, in Chester. *Item.*—"I give five wax candles to burn round my body." His second, but eldest surviving son, James, married Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Styche, Esq., of Styche, in the county of Salop, by whom the manor of Styche came into the family. His great-grandson, Richard Clive, was "Treasurer to Sir Richard Cotton, Knt., Keeper of the Records of the King's Expences, about the towns of Bononia and Newport, from 8th July, 8 Henry VIII., to 15th August, 4 Edward VI. He was also the first of the name who bore *three wolves' heads* in his coat armour, by the assignment of Gilbert Dethick, in 4 Edward VI., whereas the coat of that family was formerly borne without that charge, as appears by the arms of Clive set up in two windows of their parish church of Moreton-Say, in Shropshire; also by an escutcheon of their arms, carved on a window at the time of building their house of Huxleigh, near 200 years preceding." GEORGE CLIVE, his eldest son and heir, by a sister of Sir William Brereton, Knt., was knighted in the field by William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the 4th of August, 1588. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, a Lord of the Privy Council, Supervisor of the river Shannon, &c. His great grandson, GEORGE CLIVE, obtained the estate of Wormbridge, in the county of Hereford, by his marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of Martin Husbands, Esq., of Wormbridge. ROBERT CLIVE, his eldest son

and heir,* married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Amphlett, Esq., of the Four Ashes, in the county of Worcester. His third son, Richard,† the father of Lord Clive, succeeded at Styche. His inheritance was only about £500 a year; which, not being deemed sufficient, he was bred to the profession of the law. By his wife, Rebecca, daughter and coheir of Nathaniel Gaskill, Esq., of Manchester, he had a family of six sons and seven daughters; the eldest of whom was

Robert Clive, afterwards Lord Clive. This bold and fortunate person was born on the 24th of February, 1726, at the old family seat of Styche, in the parish of Moreton-Say, in Shropshire. His genius appears to have been of a precocious stamp. While at a private school at Lostock, in Cheshire, his master one day observed, "If this youth should live to be a man, and an opportunity be given for the exertion of his talents, few names will be greater than his." The pedagogue's prediction was abundantly verified. From Lostock, young Clive was removed to a school at Market Drayton, where he displayed his adventurous spirit by climbing to the top of the church steeple, situated on a high hill, and seating himself on a stone spout, which projected in the form of a dragon's head, to the astonishment of the spectators. The youth was next removed to Merchant Taylor's school, in London, and thence to a private seminary at Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire. There he remained until the year 1743, when, at the age of seventeen, he was appointed a writer by the East India Company. He arrived at Madras in 1744; but, soon disgusted with the tameness of a civil employment, he obtained, in 1747, an Ensigncy in the Company's service. The first military distinction he acquired was at Pondicherry; and afterwards at the attack of Devi-Cotah, in favour of the deposed Rajah of Tanjore, though a lieutenant, he had the command of the forlorn hope in storming the breach. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to the civil service of the Company, and was appointed to the office of Commissary of the British troops.

About this time he was attacked by a nervous fever, from the effects of which his constitution never entirely recovered.

In a memoir, brief as this must necessarily be, an attempt even to sketch the military career of Lord Clive would be idle, unsatisfactory, and uninteresting. His services form an eventful epoch in the annals of his country, and live in the greatness of her Asiatic empire. In 1753, he embarked for England, where he was presented by the Court of Directors with a sword set with diamonds, and worth £700. He returned to India as Governor of Fort St. David, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and, shortly afterwards, he assisted Admiral Watson in reducing Angria, the pirate. When Calcutta was taken, Colonel Clive went to Bengal and captured Fort William. One of his most celebrated exploits was the victory in the Grove of Plassey, when, with an army of 3200 men, of whom not more than 900 were Europeans, he routed 50,000 of the enemy's foot, and 18,000 horse, with 50 pieces of cannon. The nabob, Surajah Dowla, fled to his capital, whence he endeavoured to make his escape;

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* Edward, his third son, succeeded at Wormbridge, which estate he purchased from his brother. His eldest son, Sir Edward Clive, became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

† His second son, George, is believed to have been the husband of the celebrated actress, Catherine Clive.

but, falling into the hands of Meer Jaffier's son, he was consigned to the public executioner. The day after the battle, Colonel Clive entered Mudaxabad, where he placed Jaffier Ali Cawn upon the throne. The grateful prince conferred on him the title of Omrah of the empire, with a grant of lands.

In 1760, Colonel Clive returned to England; and, on the 15th of March, 1762, he was created Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey, in the county of Clare, in Ireland. Notwithstanding the enfeebled state of his constitution, his Lordship, in 1764, at the urgent solicitation of the Court of Directors, again proceeded to India, with the view of adjusting all differences with the native powers, and of reforming the many abuses which prevailed among the Company's servants, both in the military and civil departments. Having achieved these important objects, to an incredible extent, he returned to England in the summer of 1767. Here it is due to the fame of his Lordship to insert the subjoined extracts from his life in the *Biographia Britannica:*

"Whoever contemplates the forlorn situation of the Company, when Lord Clive first arrived at Calcutta, in the year 1756, and then considers the degree of opulence and power they possessed when he finally left that place, in the year 1767, will be convinced that the history of the world has seldom afforded an instance of so rapid and improbable a change. At the first period, they were merely an association of merchants, struggling for existence. One of their factories was in ruins; their agents were murdered, and an army of 50,000 men, to which they had nothing to oppose, threatened the immediate destruction of their principal settlement. At the last period, distant from the first but ten years, they were become powerful princes, possessed of vast revenues, and ruling over 15,000,000 of people.

"When the merits of those who contributed to this great revolution shall be weighed in the impartial judgment of future times, it will be found, that Watson, Pocock, Adams, and Munro, deserved well of the Company; but that Clive was its saviour, and the principal author of its greatness.

"After Lord Clive's last return from India, he was made, in 1769, one of the Knights Companions of the noble Order of the Bath. Though his exploits will excite the admiration, and receive the plaudits of posterity, yet, in his lifetime, the same ingratitude was shown him, which the greatest men in all ages and countries have experienced. For, on the pretence, 'that all acquisitions made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign powers, do, of right belong to the state,' a party in the House of Commons, countenanced by the minister, attempted to ruin both his fortune and his fame. A motion was made in that assembly, on the 21st of February, 1773, to resolve, 'That in the acquisition of wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was intrusted.' The speech he made on the occasion, concluded with the following words: 'If the resolution proposed should receive the assent of the House, I shall have nothing left that I can call my own, except my paternal fortune of £500 a year; and which has been in the family for ages past. But upon this I am content to live; and perhaps I shall find more real content of mind and happiness, than in the trembling affluence of an unsettled fortune. But to be called, after sixteen years have elapsed, to account for my conduct in this manner; and after an uninterrupted enjoyment of my property, to be questioned, and considered as obtaining it unwarrantably, is hard indeed! and a treatment of which I should not think the British senate capable. Yet if this should be the

case, I have a conscious innocence within me that tells me my conduct is irreproachable. *Frangas, non flectes.* They may take from me what I have; they may, as they think, make me poor, but I will be happy. Before I sit down, I have one request to make to the House, that when they come to decide upon my honour, they will not forget their own.'

"The House of Commons rejected the motion, and resolved,

"'That Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country.'

* * * * * *

"Lord Clive was one of the few men whose conduct was always directed by the dictates of his own mind, and whose decisions were therefore secret. Like the first of the Cæsars, the talents of other men could add nothing to the merits of his genius, or the correctness of his judgment. He was, indeed (as Mr. Pitt emphatically called him), 'a heaven-born general, who, without experience, or being versed in military affairs, surpassed all the officers of his time.'

* * * * * *

"In the various relations of private life, Lord Clive was highly beloved and esteemed; for he was a man of the kindest affections, and of every social virtue. His secret charities were numerous and extensive; but the present he made of £70,000, as a provision for the invalids of the Company's service, was the noblest donation of its kind, that ever came from a private individual.

"His person was of the largest of the middle size; his countenance inclined to sadness; and the heaviness of his brow imparted an unpleasing expression to his features. It was a heaviness that arose, not from the prevalence of the unsocial passions (for of these few men had a smaller share), but from a natural fulness in the flesh above the eyelid. His words were few; and his manner, among strangers, was reserved; yet it won the confidence of men, and gained admission to the heart. Among his intimate friends he had great pleasantry and jocoseness, and on some occasions was too open."

Lord Clive married, on the 15th of March, 1752, Margaret, daughter of Edward Maskelyne, Esq., of Purton, in Wiltshire, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Neville Maskelyne, late Astronomer Royal. By that lady, who died on the 28th of December, 1817, he had issue:—

1. Edward, his successor, now Earl of Powis, born March 7, 1754;—2. 3. and 4. Richard, Robert, and Jane, died young;—5. Rebecca, born in 1760, married, in 1780, Lieutenant-General John Robinson, of Denston Hall, Suffolk, died in 1795;—6. Charlotte, to whom her Majesty Queen Charlotte stood sponsor, died in 1795;—7. Margaret, born in 1763, and died in 1814, having married, in 1788, Lambert-Theodore Walpole, Esq., nephew of Horatio, first Earl of Orford;—8. Elizabeth, died young;—9. Robert, born in 1769, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Lord Clive died on the 22d of November, 1774, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Edward Clive, second Lord Clive, M.P. for the borough of Ludlow. On the 13th of August, 1794, his Lordship was created a British peer, by the title of Baron Clive, of Walcot, in the county of Salop. In the year 1802, he was appointed Governor of Madras, whither he immediately repaired, but returned in the spring of 1804. On the 3d of May, in that year, the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to his Lordship for the important services he had rendered in India, during the late Mahratta

war. Eleven days afterwards, (May 14,) he was created Baron Powis, of Powis Castle, Baron Herbert, of Cherbury, Viscount Clive, of Ludlow, and Earl of Powis, dignities to which he may be considered to have been entitled by his marrying the heiress of the HERBERTS. In 1805, the Earl was nominated to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland; but, in consequence of the death of his friend, Mr. Pitt, of whose measures he had been a warm supporter, the appointment was not carried into effect.

On the 7th of May, 1784, his Lordship married the Lady Henrietta-Antonia Herbert, daughter of Henry-Arthur, Earl of Powis, and sister of George-Edward, the last Earl,* on whose decease, in 1801, the title became extinct. By this marriage, his Lordship has had issue:—

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* This nobleman was a descendant, in the male line, from the uncle of the first Lord Herbert, of Cherbury; and his mother was daughter and heir of Lord Edward Herbert, only brother of William, the last Marquess of Powis. The peerage had thus been revived in his father, by creating him Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, in 1743, and Earl of Powis, in 1747.

The Herberts constitute a family so ancient and so distinguished, that we must be indulged in a brief record of their descent.—Sir Richard Herbert, Knt., of Colbrook, younger brother of William Herbert, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Pembroke by Edward IV., had his residence in the castle of Montgomery. Of his three grandsons (sons of Edward Herbert) Richard, Matthew, and Charles, we shall first speak of Matthew, of Dolgeiog, ancestor of the late Earls of Powis, and uncle of the first and celebrated Lord Herbert.

MATTHEW HERBERT represented the county of Monmouth in Parliament in 1562. His son, Francis, had his estate sequestrated for his loyalty. His eldest son and heir,

SIR MATTHEW HERBERT, of Bromfield, in Shropshire, was created a Baronet, in 1663, but died without issue. Richard, his next brother, of Dolgeiog, and of Oakley Park, in Shropshire, married his cousin, Florence, sister and at length coheir of Henry, fourth Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. His grandson, Henry-Arthur, having become heir male of the family by the death of Henry, second Lord Herbert of Cherbury, of the second creation, without issue, in 1738, was himself elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, in 1743; and advanced to be Viscount Ludlow and Earl of Powis, in 1747. He died in 1772, having married Barbara, sole daughter and heiress of Lord Edward Herbert, only brother of William, the last Marquess of Powis; by whom he had a son, George-Henry-Edward-Arthur, second Earl of Powis, who died in 1801; and an only surviving daughter, Lady Henrietta-Antonia, married, as has been stated, to Lord Clive, now Earl of Powis.

The Marquess of Powis was descended from the Pembroke branch of the family. Sir Edward Herbert, younger son of William, who was created Earl of Pembroke, in 1551, was seated at Powis Castle, in the county of Montgomery. Sir William Herbert, his son and heir, was created Lord Powis, of Powis, in 1669. *He married the Lady Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland.* Thus, it appears, the alliance between the families of Percy and Herbert has been of long duration. By this marriage he had a son and heir, Percy, who became second Lord Powis, and was created Earl of Powis, in 1674: and two daughters; one of whom, Lucy, married William Habington, of Hindlip, in Worcestershire, who wrote the *History of Edward IV.*, *The Queen of Arragon*, a tragedy, and numerous amatory poems, published under the title of *Castara.*

PERCY, second Baron, and first Earl of Powis, was succeeded by his son, William, second Earl of Powis, who was created Marquess of Powis, in 1676-7. He followed the fortunes of James II. at the abdication, was advanced by that monarch to be Duke of Powis, and died at St. Germains, in 1696. William, his only son, second Marquess of Powis, was restored to his titles; but, dying unmarried, in 1748, the honours became extinct. Lord Edward, brother of the first Marquess, died before him in 1734, having married the Lady Henrietta, only daughter of James, first Earl of Waldegrave. His posthumous daughter, Barbara, was married, in 1751, to Henry-Arthur Herbert, then Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, and Earl of Powis, by a new creation.

We now revert to Richard and Charles, the first and third grandsons of SIR RICHARD HERBERT, of Colbrook. Charles became father of Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney-General in the reign of Charles the First, whose son, Arthur, was created Earl of Torrington, but died without issue, in 1716.

1. EDWARD, Viscount Clive, born March 22, 1785, married, in 1818, the Lady Lucy Graham, third daughter of James, Duke of Montrose, K.G., and has issue;—2. Robert-Henry, born in 1789, married, in 1819, the Lady Harriet Windsor, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Plymouth;—3. Henrietta-Antonia, born in 1786, married, in 1817, Sir Watkin-Williams Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, in the county of Denbigh;—4. CHARLOTTE-FLORENTIA, born September 12, 1787, married, April 29, 1817, to His Grace, HUGH, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND; of whose ancient and renowned family we shall now offer a few slight and detached notices.

There are, in Lower Normandy, three towns or villages of the name of *Percy;* from the principal of which the family originally assumed its surname. The Percies trace their ancestry two centuries before the Norman conquest; deriving their descent from Mainfred, a Danish chieftain, who made irruptions into France before the year 886, the time of Rollo's expedition, which terminated in the conquest and peopling of Normandy, in the year 912. Thus, it appears, the Northumberland family is of Danish rather than of Norman extraction. Galfred or Geoffrey, son of Mainfred, assisted Rollo in the conquest of Normandy, and obtained considerable possessions—amongst them the village of Percy—in the new duchy. From him descended four generations, previously to the invasion of England, in 1066. These, when surnames began to be assumed by the French nobility from their

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RICHARD, the eldest grandson of Sir Richard, had two sons; Edward, the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury; and George, an exemplary divine, and a poet of no mean powers.

EDWARD, Lord Herbert, was born in 1581; made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. in 1603; created an Irish peer by the title of Lord Herbert, of Castle Island, in the county of Kerry, in 1624; and advanced to the English peerage by the title of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, in 1629. Of this nobleman it is recorded, that "the most eminent and accomplished men of his time courted his intimacy;" and that "the women procured miniature copies of his picture, and wore them secretly about their persons." An original portrait of his Lordship, an engraving from which has been given in LODGE'S *Illustrious Portraits*, is in the possession of Viscount Clive, at Powis Castle. Lord Herbert wrote the *History of Henry the Eighth*—a curious treatise in Latin, *On the Religion of the Gentiles*—his own *Memoirs*, first printed at Strawberry Hill, by the late Lord Orford, and lately republished—and a book entitled *De Veritate*, in which he advocates the cause of Deism. His Lordship died in 1648, and was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD, second Lord Herbert, who married Mary, daughter of John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater. In 1655, he was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD, third Lord Herbert, whose second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of George Brydges, sixth Lord Chandos. Dying without issue, in 1678, he was succeeded by his only surving brother,

HENRY, fourth Lord Herbert, who also died without issue, in 1691, when the titles became extinct. In about three years, however, they were revived in the nephew of the first peer.

SIR HENRY HERBERT, sixth brother of the first peer, was Master of the Revels in the reign of James I. He retained that office fifty years—lived to see the Restoration—and, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Offley, he left a son and heir,

HENRY HERBERT, who was advanced to the title of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, in 1694. He died in 1709, and was succeeded by his only son,

HENRY, second Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, of the second creation. On the death of this nobleman, without issue, in 1738, the title again became extinct, but was revived, as has been stated, in 1743, in the person of Henry-Arthur Herbert, a descendant of Matthew Herbert, of Dolgeiog. Of this lastmentioned peer, Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland is granddaughter.

lands and castles, were successively named—William de Percy, son of the first Geoffrey; Geoffrey de Percy, son of William; William de Percy, son of Geoffrey; and Geoffrey de Percy, son of William. The lastmentioned Geoffrey had two sons, William and Serlo, who accompanied Duke William, and were amongst the most distinguished chieftains in the conquest of England. William, the elder brother, being much beloved by the Conqueror, and one of his Barons, obtained large grants in his new dominions: by the Domesday Survey, it appears that he held the lordship of Ambledune, in Hampshire—thirty-two lordships in Lincolnshire—and eighty-six in Yorkshire; of which Topcliff, in the North Riding, and Spofford, in the West Riding, became the chief seats of the family, in these parts, for many succeeding ages. William de Percy appears also to have had a strong friendship with Hugh Lupus, the first Earl of Chester, nephew to the Conqueror, who bestowed upon him the whole lordship of Whitby, with the large territory adjacent, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. There he restored, or rather founded anew, the famous abbey of St. Hilda, which had been destroyed by Hinguar and Hubba, the Danes. He endowed the abbey with ample possessions, filled it with Benedictine monks, and dedicated it to God, St. Peter, and St. Hilda. His younger brother, Serlo, a bosom friend of the Conqueror's second son, William Rufus, his chief companion when they were young soldiers together in the household and court of that prince's father—assumed the cowl, and became one of the first superiors of Whitby Abbey, with the title of Prior. Their nephew, William de Percy, coming over from Normandy about the year 1096, was, after the death of Serlo, in 1102, chosen Abbot; and he presided twenty-six years, with so high a reputation for sanctity, that, after his death, he is believed to have been adopted into the number of saints.

In an account preserved in the Harleian Collection, of the principal chieftains who accompanied the Conqueror, the list begins with the name of "Dominus Percye *Magnus Constabularius;*" but whether the founder of the Percies then enjoyed so high a title or not, it is certain that he and his posterity were, from the period of the Conquest, Barons of this realm. Independently of various other authorities, it may be mentioned that William de Percy subscribes as a *Baron* to a charter of William Rufus, printed in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol i. page 573: "Authorised by proofs so decisive, Algernon, tenth Earl of Northumberland, when in his father's lifetime he was called up by writ to the House of Peers, A.D. 1628, and was required to set forth his claim of precedency, derived his barony from the reign of King William I.; and King Charles II., when he empowered Henry, Earl of Ogle (only son and heir of Henry Cavendish, second Duke of Newcastle) to assume the name and arms of Percy, on his marriage with Elizabeth, Lady Percy, only daughter and heir of Joscelyne, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, by his license, dated June 6th, 1679, acknowledges under the royal signet and sign manual, 'that most ancient and right noble family of Percie' to have been 'Barons of this realme for above 600 years, and Earles of Northumberland for little lesse than 300 years last past.'"

Algernon—originally *Alsgernons*—has long been a favourite name in the Northumberland family. It was first borne by this Lord William de Percy; corresponding with *aux moustaches*, in modern French, its owner would have been designated, in English, *William with the Whiskers*. Lord William, with other Norman chieftains, accompanied Duke Robert in the first crusade to the Holy

Land, A.D. 1096. He died at a place near Jerusalem, called Mount Joy; an eminence so named by the Christian Pilgrims, because they usually obtained from it their first view of the Holy City. There his followers interred his body, with all due honours; but, according to the practice of those ages, they brought home his heart to be deposited in Whitby Abbey.

We have yet to speak of this nobleman's marriage. He took to wife an ousted heiress, of Saxon descent, named Emma de Port, who had been possessed of Semar, near Scarborough, and of other lands, which the Conqueror bestowed on William de Percy for his good services; and it is recorded that "he wedded hyr, that was very heire to them, in discharging of his conscience." Charlton, the author of the *History of Whitby Abbey*, considers that this lady was daughter of Gospatric, the great Saxon Earl of Northumberland; and that nearly all the estates in Yorkshire, granted by the Conqueror to William de Percy, had been part of that Earl's possessions. Having married his daughter, Percy's generous interest was successfully exerted in saving his life, when he, with other Saxon lords, made an effort to shake off the Norman yoke, in 1069. The Lady Emma did not accompany her husband in the crusade: she survived him, was a benefactress to Whitby Abbey, and was there interred in the Chapter House, before the abbot's seat.

Alan de Percy, eldest son and successor of William, surnamed Algernon, and second Lord Percy from the Conquest, was styled the *Great Alan;* but all the heroic achievements by which this high distinction was obtained have been long since buried in oblivion: we only know that he confirmed, and added to, his father's benefactions to Whitby Abbey; on which account, he and his father are always considered as joint founders of that monastery. He married a lady nearly allied to the royal family—Emma, daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt, son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and nephew of Queen Maud, wife of William the Conqueror.

On the death of William, son and successor of Alan, the eldest branch of the first race of Percies from Normandy, became extinct in the male line, and their great inheritance descended to William's two daughters, Maud and Agnes; and, as the former left no issue, it all ultimately centred in the posterity of the latter. The Lady Agnes de Percy was married to Josceline of Louvain, brother of Queen Adelicia, second wife of King Henry I. Both Adelicia and Josceline were issue of Godfrey Barbatus, Duke of Nether Lorraine, and Count of Brabant and Louvain, descended lineally from the ancient Dukes or Counts of Hainault, and from the second race of Kings of France, sprung from the Emperor Charlemagne. Heiress to so large an estate, the Lady Agnes consented to marry Josceline upon one condition only—that he should adopt either the name or the arms of the Percy family. He accordingly assumed the name of Percy, but retained his own paternal coat, to perpetuate his claim to the principality of his father, should the elder line of the reigning Dukes ever become extinct.

The descendants of this illustrious union were at length advanced to the Earldom of Northumberland, in the person of Henry Percy, fourth Lord of Alnwick, who was present, as Earl Marshal of England, at the coronation of King Richard II., on the 16th of July, 1377, and was then raised to the dignity and title of Earl of Northumberland; the Earldom being limited, not to his heirs male, but to his heirs general, and, like a barony in fee, transmissible to a female. Twenty-one years afterwards, the King, under a groundless

suspicion of the Earl having engaged in a conspiracy, confiscated his estates, and proclaimed him and his associates rebels. It is probable that this cruel and arbitrary treatment excited his Lordship to take an active and leading part in the revolution which followed. Accordingly, he and his martial son, HENRY *Hotspur*, were so preeminently concerned in placing the crown upon the head of the banished Bolingbroke, that in FORDUN's *Scoti Chronicon*, this revolution is called the *Conspiracy of the Three Henries;* that is, of Henry, Duke of Lancaster; Henry, Earl of Northumberland; and Sir Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. The new King immediately appointed him Earl Constable of England for life—gave him and his heirs the Isle of Man, to hold by carrying the sword which he wore at his landing in Holdernesse, called the Lancaster sword, at the coronation of him, the said King Henry, and the succeeding Kings of England, on their left hands—and heaped upon him other high honours and offices. In the parliament by which Richard was deposed, and Henry raised to the throne, Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, having read the duties of a King, signed him with the sign of the Cross, and the King kissed the Archbishop. The Earl of Northumberland, as Constable of England, taking the ring, with which the Kings were wedded to the realm, showed it to the whole assembly, and then put it on the King's finger, and the King kissed the Constable.

Notwithstanding all this, the King had a difference with the Earl respecting the ransom of some prisoners, after the battle of Homildon Hill. The Earl, and his son, Hotspur, engaged in the rebellion of 1403, for deposing Henry IV., and transferring the crown to Mortimer, Earl of March. Hotspur fell at Shrewsbury. The Earl afterwards entered into the conspiracy of Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal, and Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York. This failed; and, ultimately, the Earl was slain in fight, *anno* 1407-8: "on which, they cut off his head, then white with age, and sent it to London, with that of Lord Bardolph who died of his wounds, after being taken prisoner."

HENRY PERCY, son of the gallant Hotspur, was the second Earl of Northumberland; and his son, also named HENRY, the third Earl, fell in the battle of Towton, in 1461, fighting on the Lancastrian side. Edward IV., in 1464, bestowed the Earldom on his adherent, John Neville, Lord Montacute (brother of the celebrated Earl of Warwick); but that nobleman, on being, in 1470, created Marquess Montacute, surrendered the said Earldom to the King, who restored it to the Percy family, which continued to enjoy it till the year 1537. At that time, HARRY, the sixth Earl, dying without issue, and his nephews being precluded from inheriting by the attainder of their father, who had been executed for Aske's conspiracy, it remained dormant until Edward VI., in 1551, conferred it on John Dudley, Viscount Lisle and Earl of Warwick, who was further advanced to the dignity of the Duke of Northumberland. The Earldom, however, was a second time restored to the Percy family, by Queen Mary, in 1557, in the person of Thomas Percy, son of Sir Thomas Percy, brother of the sixth Earl.

THOMAS, the seventh Earl, suffered decapitation in 1572, "avowing the Pope's supremacy, affirming the realm to be in a state of schism, and those obedient to Elizabeth no better than heretics."—HENRY, the ninth Earl, a firm Protestant, was unjustly accused of participating in the Gunpowder Plot, sentenced to a fine of £30,000, and imprisonment in the Tower during the King's pleasure. His son, ALGERNON, the tenth Earl, espoused that party which, in the reign of Charles I., abolished the tyrannical court of the Star Chamber.

JOSCELINE (only son and heir of Earl Algernon) eleventh Earl of Northumberland, died without issue, in 1670, when the Earldom became extinct. His only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, was married, *first*, to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle son of Henry, Duke of Newcastle; *secondly*, to Thomas Thynne, Esq.; *thirdly*, to Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset. Her son, ALGERNON, by her last marriage, succeeded his father as Duke of Somerset, and Baron Seymour; he was further created, on the 2d of October, 1749, Baron Warkworth, and Earl of Northumberland, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his son-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithson, and his heirs male by the Duke's daughter and only surviving child, ELIZABETH; and again, on the 3d of the same month, Baron Cockermouth and Earl Egremont, with remainder to his nephews, Sir Charles Wyndham and Percy O'Bryen Wyndham, sons of his sister Catherine, &c. This Duke of Somerset married Frances, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Thynne, Esq., only son of Thomas, Viscount Weymouth. Dying without male issue, the Dukedom devolved upon the elder line of the Seymour family, and the Earldom of Northumberland, descended to

SIR HUGH SMITHSON, Bart., husband of his daughter, and afterwards created Duke of Northumberland.—Sir Hugh Smithson, the ancestor of this nobleman, was descended from an ancient family of that name, in the parish of Kirby-on-the-Mount, in Yorkshire, and was, in reward of his loyalty to Charles I., created a Baronet in 1660. Sir Hugh, the fourth Baronet, who succeeded his grandather, married, in July, 1740, Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Somerset; on whose death, in 1750, he became Baron Warkworth, and Earl of Northumberland. By an Act of Parliament, passed in April, 1741, his Lordship, his wife Elizabeth, Countess of Northumberland, and Baroness Percy, and their issue, were enabled to take and use the name of Percy, and bear and quarter the arms of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland. He was installed K.G. in 1757; created Duke of Northumberland and Earl Percy, to him and his heirs male, in 1766; and Lord Louvain, Baron of Alnwick, with remainder to Algernon, his second son, and his heirs male, in 1784. By his Duchess, who died in 1776, he had:—1. Hugh, his successor, born in 1742;—2. Elizabeth-Anne-Frances, died, unmarried, in 1761;—3. Algernon, born in 1750, and created Earl of Beverley, in 1790.—His Grace died in 1786, and was succeeded by his son,

Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, K.G., &c., married, *first*, in 1764, the Lady Anne Stuart, third daughter of John, third Earl of Bute; *secondly*, in 1779, Frances-Julia Burrel, third daughter of Peter Burrel, Esq., of Beckenham, in the county of Kent, and sister to Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton, and Marchioness of Exeter—Isabella, Countess of Beverley—and Peter, Lord Gwydir. By his second marriage, his Grace had a numerous family, several of whom died young. His youngest son, Algernon, born in 1792, was created, in 1816, Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, in the county of Northumberland.—His Grace died on the 10th of July, 1817, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hugh, third and present Duke of Northumberland, who married (as we have stated at the commencement of the present Memoir) in 1817, the Lady Charlotte-Florentia Clive, youngest daughter of the Earl of Powis. His Grace's titles are—"The most noble and puissant Prince, Hugh, Duke and Earl of Northumberland; Earl Percy; Baron Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan and Latimer; and Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth Castle. His Grace is likewise a

Baronet, a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Constable of Launceston Castle.

This distinguished nobleman, soon after he came of age, was elected M.P. for the city of Westminster. At the ensuing general election, he was returned as one of the representatives of the county of Northumberland; for which he continued to sit, until, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the family honours and estates.

In the spring of 1825, his Grace, accompanied by the Duchess, and attended by a retinue worthy of a prince, passed over to the continent, as the representative of His Britannic Majesty at the Coronation of Charles X., King of France. With the spirit and magnanimity of the Percies, the Duke, upon this occasion, made it a *sine qua non* that he should sustain the entire expense of his truly splendid and important embassy.

His Grace has subsequently filled the high office of LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND. Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland is intrusted with the superintendence of the education of the heir presumptive to the throne, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

MRS. FITZ GERALD.

Mrs. Fitzgerald is the only daughter and heiress of the late John Fitz Gerald, Esq., of the little Island, in the county of Waterford, and of Pendleton, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. She married her first cousin, John Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Naseby, in the county of Northampton.

This branch of the family of Fitz Gerald is lineally descended from the second son of Richard Fitz Thomas, the third Earl of Kildare,* and has been for many centuries settled in the county of Waterford.

About a century back, one of the ancestors of Mrs. Fitz Gerald married a daughter (and coheiress with Lady Fauconburg) of Thomas Fowle, Esq., of the Priory of St. Thomas, in the county of Stafford, and thereby brought into this family large estates in the counties of Stafford, Flint, and Lancaster.

* The family of Fitz Gerald derives its origin from Otho, or Other, a powerful English Baron, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, whose son, Walter Fitz Other, was, at the general survey, *anno* 1078, Castellan of Windsor. From the same Walter also descended the families of Windsor, Carew, Fitz Maurice, Gerard, and many others. The oldest title of honour used by this family, was that of Barons of Offaley, by which Gerald Fitz Maurice, great-grandson of Walter Fitz Other, was designated as early as 1205; and his descendant in the sixth degree, John Fitz Thomas, was created Earl of Kildare on the 14th of May, 1316, the tenth year of the reign of Edward II. His grandson, Richard Fitz Thomas, was the third Earl mentioned above. The Earldom of Kildare was merged in the Dukedom of Leinster, in the person of James, the twentieth Earl. This nobleman, a Lieutenant-General in the army, and Master-General of the Ordnance in Ireland, succeeded his father in the year 1743. In 1747, he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the county of Buckingham; in 1761, he was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Kildare; and, in 1766, he was advanced to the Dukedom of Leinster.

MRS FITZ-GERALD.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Miniature by A. E. CHALON, R.A.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 36, Holles Street.

THE RIGHT HON^ble CHARLOTTE GEORGIANA,
LADY RODNEY.

Engraved by [illegible] *from an Original Painting by* [illegible]

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Holles Street.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLOTTE GEORGIANA LADY RODNEY.

CHARLOTTE GEORGIANA, second daughter of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart., was married, on the 27th of February, 1819, to Lord Rodney, the grandson and present representative of the celebrated Admiral Lord Rodney, one of Britain's most distinguished naval heroes. This lady is maternally descended from the Morgans, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth; a family which, for many generations, has been renowned for its wealth, high character, and extended influence. For more than a century, the county of Monmouth has been almost constantly represented in parliament by a member of the house of Morgan.

King Gould, Esq., married a lady of the name of Shaw. The issue of this marriage was the Right Honourable Charles Gould, LL.D., who was created a Baronet in the year 1792. This gentleman, who was bred to the bar, was constituted in June, 1762, Judge Advocate General, and Judge Marshal of the Forces; in April, 1779, he received the honour of knighthood, and was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council; and, on the 30th of October, 1792, he was raised to the rank of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. Sir Charles served in four parliaments as representative of the county of Brecon; and on his retirement, in 1805, received the unanimous thanks of his constituents. In February, 1806, he resigned his legal appointments, and was succeeded by the Right Honourable Nicholas Bond. Having married Jane, the eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan, of Raperra, in the county of Glamorgan, he had issue by that lady, who died in February, 1796:—

1. SIR CHARLES, the present Bart., father of Lady Rodney;—2. John, a midshipman in the Royal Navy, killed in Admiral Rodney's memorable engagement with Le Compte de Grasse, in 1782;—3. Jane, married, *first*, to Captain Ball, R.N.; and, *secondly*, to Samuel Homfray, Esq., of Merthyr, in the county of Glamorgan;—4. Elizabeth, married Rowley Lascelles, Esq., second son of Lieutenant-General Lascelles.

Sir Charles, in pursuance of the will of his brother-in-law, John Morgan, Esq., from whose family he derived considerable property, obtained the royal licence to assume the surname and arms of Morgan. He died in December, 1806.

His son, SIR CHARLES GOULD MORGAN, the present Baronet, served seventeen years in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, and represented the county of Monmouth in several parliaments.

Sir Charles married, in April, 1791, Mary-Margaret, daughter of Captain George Storey, of the Royal Navy; and by her, who died on the 24th of March, 1807, he had four sons and four daughters. Maria-Margaret, the eldest daughter, married, on the 8th of March, 1817, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis-Miles Milman, second son of Sir Francis Milman, Bart. The second daughter, CHARLOTTE GEORGIANA, is the lady whose portrait from the pencil of Pickersgill precedes this article.

The naval services of Lord Rodney, are so entirely matter of history—are so familiar to every son and daughter of "the sea-girt land"—that an attempt even to sketch them, in this place, would be superfluous. There are, however, some family particulars, and some characteristic anecdotes connected with the name of Rodney, which, as they are less generally known, may prove more acceptable.

Whether the Rodneys are of Saxon or of Norman origin, cannot be ascertained; but that they have been English for not less than seven centuries is unquestionable. The Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I., granted the manors of Brockwell, Lamet, and Hurleston, with several other lands in the counties of Somerset, Cornwall, and Devon, to Walter Rodney; whose son, Sir Henry Rodney, Knt., was steward to Prince Henry, son of Henry II. Sir Richard Rodney, son and heir of Sir Henry, was slain at Acres, in the 4th of Richard I. (1192). William, his son, sent by King John as ambassador to the Pope, died on his way to Rome, and was buried at Viterborne. Sir Richard Rodney, Knt., son of William, was slain at Hereford, by Llewellin, Prince of Wales, in 1234: his elder son, Richard, fell with him; his younger, Thomas, had a son, Richard, a man in high estimation, and who, in 1316, received the honour of knighthood under circumstances of peculiar respect from the attendant peers. Sir Richard, who married Maud, daughter of Sir Osbert Gifford, Knt., of Stoke Gifford, in the county of Somerset, died about the year 1328. His son, Sir Walter Rodney, Knt., was sheriff of the counties of Somerset and Dorset, in 1337, 1338, and 1339.

The great estate of Sir Richard Rodney, who married the daughter of Sir Osbert Gifford, remained, without increase or diminution, in the heir male of the family until the time of Sir John, who succeeded in 1470. This gentleman was seated at Stoke Gifford, then called Rodney Stoke, *alias* Stoke Rodney, in the county of Somerset. He built a great part of the mansion-house there, of which the ruins still appear. He had three sons: the eldest and one of the younger, when shooting at butts, happened to differ about a shot; the third brother was referred to, and he decided in favour of the younger. The eldest, in consequence, threatened them both that they should repent it when he came to his land. The father, overhearing this threat, told him that he would enable his brothers to live without him; and he accordingly settled upon them and their heirs his manors of Over-Badgworth and Congresbury.

MAURICE RODNEY, Esq., of Rodney Stoke, great-grandson of Sir John Rodney, was one of those hospitable gentry who benefited their neighbourhood by residence at their country houses, killing at certain seasons of the year an ox every day, &c. He was the first person who gave liveries to his men, in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

GEORGE RODNEY, the son of Maurice, is believed to have been the Sir George Rodney who fell upon his own sword, in consequence of a disappointment in his

addresses to Frances Howard, daughter of Thomas Viscount Howard, of Bindon.* Dying without issue, the family estates devolved upon the descendants of GEORGE, the second son of Sir John Rodney, before mentioned.

SIR JOHN RODNEY, son and heir of George Rodney, left three sons; of whom the eldest, Sir Edward, was seated at Stoke Rodney in the early part of the seventeenth century, and left at his decease three daughters, his coheirs; Frances, the second, married Sir Thomas Brydges, Knt., of the noble family of Chandos.

HENRY RODNEY, Esq., of Walton-upon-Thames, was, according to BURKE's *Peerage*, a Captain of Marines, but it is stated in the continuation of CAMPBELL's *Lives of the Admirals*, that he was "a naval officer, who commanded the yacht in which the King, attended by the Duke of Chandos, used to embark in going to or coming from Hanover, and who, in consequence, asked leave that his son might be called George Brydges." It is certain that the boy was brought up by, and that he spent a portion of his youth under the patronage of, George Brydges, Esq., of Avington and Keinsham—manors acquired by the marriage of Sir Edward Rodney's daughter with Sir Thomas Brydges; and it is quite as probable that he should have derived his Christian name and early patronage through affinity of kindred, as from the contingency mentioned by the naval biographer.

GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, second son of the said Henry Rodney, by Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Newton, Knt., Envoy Extraordinary to Genoa, Tuscany, &c., LL.D., Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Diocese of London, was born on the 13th of February, 1718. He entered into the navy at an early period, and obtained post rank in 1742. In Lord Hawke's victory over the French fleet, off Cape Finisterre, in 1747, he commanded the Eagle, a ship of the line, and greatly distinguished himself. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of the island of Newfoundland, in 1749; and, in 1751, he was chosen M.P. for the borough of Saltash. In 1759, he received a flag; on the 21st of January, 1764, was created a Baronet; and, in the same year, he was made Governor of Greenwich Hospital. In 1768, he carried his election for the borough of Northampton, in opposition to Mr. Howe, by 611 against 538 votes.† By the expense of this contest his fortune was much impaired. In 1772, he was, in a manner unusually complimentary, appointed Commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station. After his return, pecuniary embarrassments compelled him to retire to the continent. The state of the Admiral's finances was no secret to the French government; and, true to the character of the old regime, an attempt was made to seduce him from his allegiance—to

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* This lady was the widow of Henry Pranell, citizen of London. She deserted Sir George in favour of the Earl of Hertford; after whose death she married a third time, in 1621, Ludovick Stuart, Duke of Richmond. See the story told by Arthur Wilson, in his *History of James I.* p. 258, 259; and in *Memoirs of King James's Peers*, 296. The Poetical Epistle, written with his blood, supposed to have been addressed by Sir George Rodney to the Countess of Hertford, with the Countess's answer, and Sir George's verses to her before he killed himself, are printed in *The Topographer*, vol. i. p. 398, 405, from a MS. in the British Museum.

† At the next general election after his return for Saltash, the Admiral was chosen for Oakhampton; in the first parliament after the accession of *King* GEORGE III., he represented Penrhyn; and, at the general election in 1780, he was returned for Westminster.

render him a traitor to his country and his king. The Duc de Biron was employed on this occasion. His distant innuendoes were not comprehended: Sir George thought he must be deranged. At length, the Duke, unaccustomed to integrity of principle, came to the point and declared,

"That as the King, his royal master, intended the West Indies should become the theatre of the present war, he was commissioned to make the most unbounded offers to Sir George, if he would quit the English service, and accept the command of a French squadron."

Sir George, astonished and indignant beyond expression, was for an instant silent, and then, with great temper, though with considerable emotion, he replied,

"My distresses, sir, it is true, have driven me from the bosom of my country, but no temptation whatever can estrange me from her service. Had this offer been a voluntary one of your own, I should have deemed it an insult; but I am glad to learn it proceeds from a source that *can do no wrong!*"

Struck with the patriotic virtue of the Englishman, the Duke, from that time, became his sincere friend.

In the winter of 1779, Sir George Rodney sailed from Spithead, as Commander-in-chief on the Leeward Island station, with a convoy of store-ships for Gibraltar. The capture of a convoy of Spanish ships ensued—as did the defeat and capture of the Spanish Admiral, Don Juan de Langara, and the relief of Gibraltar. For these splendid services the Admiral was nominated Knight of the Bath, and presented with the unanimous thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1784, he captured the valuable island of St. Eustatia, routing, at the same time, a nest of rebels and pirates, and obtaining possession of a large quantity of naval stores. These advantages were followed by the surrender of the two Dutch colonies of Demerara and Issequibo, and the French island of St. Bartholomew. In the month of May following, his Majesty was pleased to settle £2000 *per annum* on Sir George Rodney; £1000 on Captain Rodney, his son; £500 on Lady Rodney; and £100 on each of the other children, as a reward of the Admiral's services to his country.

His most important achievement, however, was his victory on the 12th of April, 1782, over the Comte de Grasse, in which the French Admiral himself was taken, and eight of his ships were captured or destroyed. Almost immediately afterwards—June 19, 1782—Sir George was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in the county of Somerset, to him, and the heirs male of his body; and, on the 1st of July, 1783, the House of Commons granted 2000 a year to his Lordship and his successors, for his gallant conduct during the war.

Lord Rodney was a man of a bold, original genius, which always carried him directly to the object he had in view. He possessed likewise great and active talent: he has been known to write private letters, and to dictate to three secretaries at the same time. As a man, he was benevolent, generous, and friendly; in private life, his manners were those of an accomplished gentleman—the ornament of domestic society—the pattern of elegant and polished behaviour.

Lord Rodney married, *first*, January 11, 1753, Jane, daughter of Charles Compton, Esq., sister of Spencer Compton, eighth Earl of Northampton, ancestor of the present Marquess of Northampton; by whom, who died in 1757, he had issue:—

1. George, his successor;—2. James, Captain in the Royal Navy, lost at sea, 1776, unmarried;—3. Jane, died an infant.

His Lordship married, *secondly*, Henrietta, daughter of John Clies, Esq., of Lisbon, by whom he had:—

1. John, Chief Secretary to Government in Ceylon, born in 1765, married, 1784, the Lady Catherine Nugent, daughter of Thomas, sixth Earl of Westmeath;—2. Jane, born 1766, married, 1784, George Chambers, Esq., son of Sir William Chambers, Knt.;—3. Henrietta, born 1769;—4. Margaret-Anne, born 1776;—5. Sarah Brydges, born 1780, married, 1801, General Godfrey-Basil Mundy;—6. Edward, born 1783, Captain in the Royal Navy.

His Lordship died on the 21st of May, 1792, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George, second Lord Rodney, born December 25, 1753. His Lordship married, April 10, 1781, Anne, daughter of the Right Honourable Thomas Harley, Alderman of London, son of Edward, third Earl of Oxford; by whom he had issue:—

1. George, the present Lord;—2. Thomas-James, born in 1784, who assumed the name of Harley, in 1805;—3. Spencer, born 1785, in holy orders;—4. Robert, Post-Captain, R.N., born 1786, died August, 1826; having married, 1819, Anne, youngest daughter and coheiress of Thomas Dennett, Esq., of Lock Ashurst, in the county of Sussex, by whom, who died in 1824, he had issue;—5. Charles, born 1787, died an infant;—6. James-Berkeley, born 1789, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d regiment of Guards, died in 1831;—7. Henry, born 1790, in holy orders, prebendary of Hereford;—8. Mortimer, born 1791, married, 1815, Sarah, daughter of R. Withy, Esq.;—9. Anne, born 1793, died 1807;—10. William, born 1794, married, 1824, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Browne, Esq.;—11. Anne-Jane, born 1795, married, 1824, E. Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., of Kitley;—12. Frederick, born 1798, died 1802;—13. John, born 1798, died 1822;—14. Frances, born 1799, died an infant.

His Lordship died on the 2d of January, 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George, present and third Lord Rodney, who was born on the 17th of June, 1782. His Lordship married, as already stated, February 27, 1819, Charlotte-Georgiana, second daughter of Sir Charles-Gould Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth.

THE RT. HON. LOUISA,

VISCOUNTESS STORMONT.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Miniature by [illegible]

London, Published by Edward Hall, 76 Holles St.

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LOUISA, VISCOUNTESS STORMONT.

THIS lady, the wife of the Right Honourable William-David Murray, Viscount Stormont, eldest son and heir apparent of the Earl of Mansfield, is a daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn Hall, in the county of Durham, one of the late representatives in parliament of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Ellisons, like many other families of our old and wealthiest stocks, were originally indebted to the enterprising spirit of commerce for their importance. They were settled, and in the enjoyment of extensive influence, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at least three centuries back. Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., was sheriff of that town in 1544, and mayor in 1549—posts of honour which have been held by several of his posterity. Descended from him, through a long line of ancestors, was Henry Ellison, Esq., of Hebburn Hall, in the county of Durham, who married Henrietta, daughter of John Isaacson, Esq. The eldest son, by this marriage, was Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., born on the 12th of July, 1783. He married Isabella Grace, daughter and coheir of Henry Ibbetson, Esq., of St. Anthony's, in the county of Northumberland.* By that lady, he had a family of seven daughters; of whom Louisa, now VISCOUNTESS STORMONT, was the third. Her Ladyship was born on the 2d of July, 1809, and married shortly before the completion of her twentieth year.

Of the pride of ancestry, the Murrays, Earls of Mansfield, are well entitled to boast. For many ages, they have been in possession of the barony of Arngosk, *alias* Forgey, in the county of Fife; an estate which, in yet more ancient times, belonged to the family of Friseley. "From the Friseleys, the said barony of Arngosk and dominium of Forgey were transferred, by the marriage of the heir-female, to the Barclays, of Kippo; a branch of the once great and powerful family of the Barclays, Lords of Brichen, which subsisted in honour and lustre till the reign of King James IV., when James Barclay, of Kippo, died, and left only one daughter, his sole heiress, Margaret Barclay, *domina de Arngosk et Balvaird*, who brought her estates to her husband, Sir Andrew Murray, second son of Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, paternal ancestor to the present Duke of Atholl." Sir Andrew, on his marriage, "did not quarter the arms of

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* See BURKE'S *History of the Commoners.*

the Barclays with those of the Murrays, out composed them by placing the cross patee of the Barclays betwixt the three mullets, as may be seen in the south aisle of the collegiate church of Tullibardine, which was founded by this gentleman, after he possessed the estates of Arngosk, Balvaird, and Kippo." The family of Tullibardine are a junior branch of the Sutherland family, descended from Friskin de Moraviâ, first Earl of Sutherland, who was the ancestor of the houses of Atholl, Dunmore, and Mansfield. Sir William's eldest son and successor,

Sir David Murray, of Arngosk, married Dame Janet Lindsay, daughter of John, Lord Lindsay, of the Byres, ancestor to the Earls of Crawford, by Dame Helen Stuart, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Atholl. By this lady, he had three sons: Sir Andrew, the heir of the family; William, of Letterbanachie, paternal ancestor of the present Earl of Mansfield and Viscount Stormont; and David.

Sir Andrew Murray married, in 1547, Dame Janet Graham, daughter of William, Earl of Montrose, by whom he had four sons: Sir Andrew, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James VI.; Sir David, of Gospertie, who was raised first to the honour of Lord Scone, and afterwards to the dignity of Viscount Stormont; Robert, bred to the service of the church; and Sir Patrick, Lieutenant of his Majesty's Guards.

Sir David Murray, first Viscount Stormont, was cup-bearer to King James VI. Having been instrumental in saving the life of his royal master from the attempt of the Earl of Gowrie, and his brother, Mr. Ruthven, at Perth, in the year 1600, he became a great favourite with his Majesty. On the 7th of April, 1605, he was created Lord Scone; having previously received a grant of the whole abbey of Scone, of which the Earl of Gowrie had been commendator. His Lordship was advanced to the Viscounty of Stormont, on the 16th of August, 1621; but, having no issue, he obtained a reversionary clause in the patent, conferring his honours upon his kinsman, Sir Mungo Murray, son to the Earl of Tullibardine, who had married his niece; and, failing heirs male in him, to John, Earl of Annandale, and his heirs male. Dying in 1631, Lord Stormont was interred in a vault within the church of Scone, beneath a magnificent monument erected by himself many years before his death. On this monument is the following somewhat quaint inscription:

"The Right Honourable Sir David Murray, Knt., of Gospertie, son to Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird; his grandsire, brother to the Earl of Tullibardine; his mother, daughter to the Earl of Montrose; his good dame of the father, daughter to the Lord Lindsay; his good dame of the mother, daughter to the Earl Marischal; who for his good services done to King James VI., whom he faithfully served from his youth in many honourable employments, from a cup-bearer, master of his horses, comptroller of his rents, captain of his Majesty's guards, one of his honourable privy-council, was created Lord Scone. He married dame Elizabeth Beaton, an ancient Baron's daughter of Crich, died without issue, left his estate to his nephew of Balvaird, and to dame Agnes Murray, his niece, whom he married to a brother of the Earl of Tullibardine's, from whom he first descended. He helped his other friends, who enjoy the fruits of his labour; his buildings pruifs he was politique; good men knew he loved virtue, and malefactors that he maintained justice. He founded this hospital, and builded this church; his soul enjoys happiness: and under this tomb, builded by himself, lyeth his body, expecting the joyful resurrection."

MUNGO, second Viscount Stormont, married Anne, only daughter of Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, brother to the first Viscount; and, after her death, Anne, daughter of John, Earl of Weems, widow of Alexander Lindsay, of Edzle, but had no issue. On his death, in 1642, the lordship of Scone, and the honour of Viscount of Stormont, went to James, then Earl of Annandale; and, being the minor dignity, it was merged in the higher honour of the earldom of Annandale. On the death of the Earl, without issue, in 1658, the Viscounty of Stormont was revived, in the person of David, then Lord Balvaird, heir male and of entail to David, first Lord Scone, and Viscount of Stormont.

The ancestor of the Lord Balvaird here mentioned was William Murray, of Letterbanachie, second son of Sir David Murray, of Arngosk, and of Dame Janet Lindsay, his wife, daughter of John, Lord Lindsay, and uncle to David, first Viscount of Stormont.

DAVID, Lord Balvaird, who, on the death of the Earl of Annandale, became fourth Viscount Stormont, was the son of Sir Andrew Murray, created Lord Balvaird in 1641. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James, Earl of Southesk, and widow of James, Earl of Annandale; and, dying in 1668, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

DAVID, fifth Viscount Stormont, and third Lord Balvaird. His wife was Margery, only daughter of David Scot, Esq., of Scotstarvet, in the county of Fife, heir male of the noble family of Buccleuch. The eldest of his six sons besides eight daughters) was

DAVID, sixth Lord Stormont, a nobleman distinguished by his extensive learning and knowledge. His Lordship married, in 1726, Anne, daughter and heiress of John Stuart, Esq., of Innernytie, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In 1748, he was succeeded by his elder son,

DAVID, seventh Viscount Stormont, who afterwards became second Earl of Mansfield.

In 1731, the year that David, fifth Viscount Stormont died, his Lordship's third son, William, afterwards Earl of Mansfield, was called to the English bar. This nobleman, the success of whose forensic and political career was unprecedented, was born at Scone, on the 2d of March, 1705. He was "brought to England at three years old; educated at Westminster school; and entered at Christchurch, Oxford, 1723, where he took his degrees, and then travelled on the continent; and, on his return, entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. He became known to the wits of his day for polite acquirements, and was eulogised in the polished verses of Pope. In 1738, he married Lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter of Donnell, Earl of Winchilsea, which connected him with an English family of considerable power. In November, 1742, he was made Solicitor-General, and elected M.P. for Boroughbridge. In 1754, he became Attorney-General; and, in November, 1756, was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In the following year, during the unsettled state of the ministry, he held, for a short time, the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He continued Chief Justice till June, 1788, when he resigned, after filling that great judicial office for nearly thirty-two years. On his elevation to the Bench, he was created Baron Mansfield, and, on the 31st of October, 1776, Earl of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, with remainder, in the event of his dying without issue male, to Louisa, Viscountess Stormont, wife of his nephew, David, Viscount Stormont, and the heirs male of her body, by her said husband. This limitation arose from

the idea then entertained, but since abandoned, that no English peerage could be granted, even in remainder, to a person actually seised of a peerage of Scotland; and as soon as the contrary doctrine was established, his Lordship was created, on the 11th of August, 1792, Earl of Mansfield, of Caen-Wood, in the county of Middlesex, with remainder, in the event of his dying without male issue, to his nephew, David, Viscount Stormont." His Lordship died on the 20th of March, 1793; and, leaving no family, the barony of Mansfield, created by the patent of 1757, became extinct; the title of Countess of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, descended to his niece, Louisa, now Countess of Mansfield; and the dignity of Earl of Mansfield, of Caen-Wood, devolved on his nephew, DAVID, seventh Viscount Stormont.

This nobleman, father of the present Earl of Mansfield, was born on the 9th of October, 1727. At an early period, he gave proofs of a refined taste in the *belles lettres*, and of capacity for public business. As it has been seen, he succeeded his father in the viscounty, in 1748. Having embraced a political life, in the reign of George II., he was Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Poland; and, after the accession of George III., he was nominated one of the Ambassadors to the proposed Congress at Augsburg. After the conclusion of the peace, he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and constituted Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna. In 1772, he proceeded, in the same character, to Versailles, where he resided, until the conduct of the French Court, in publicly assisting his Britannic Majesty's American subjects in their attempt to become independent, occasioned his recall, and the commencement of hostilities. On the 27th of October, 1779, he was appointed one of the Secretaries of State; in which office he remained till the change of ministry, in 1782. In the coalition ministry of 1783, he was appointed President of the Council. Amongst other appointments which his Lordship held, was that of Lord Justice General of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland.

This nobleman married, *first*, at Warsaw, on the 16th of August, 1769, Henrietta-Frederica, daughter of Henry, Count Bunau, Privy Councillor to the Elector of Saxony, and Envoy to the Court of St. James's, of the branch of Rouen, by his wife, daughter of Gustavus, Baron of Ragnitz, by his wife, Mademoiselle Schomberg. By this marriage, his Lordship had two daughters: Elizabeth-Mary, married, in 1785, to George-Finch Hatton, Esq., of Eastwell Park, in the county of Kent, by whom she was mother of the present Earl of Winchilsea; and Henrietta-Anne, who died an infant.

Ten years after the death of his first wife, his Lordship married, *secondly* (May 5, 1776), the Honourable Louisa Cathcart, third daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, and sister to the present Earl Cathcart, by his lady, Jane, daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, Governor of Jamaica, brother to James, Duke of Hamilton. His family, by this second union, were as follows:

1. WILLIAM, present and third Earl of Mansfield;—2. George, born in 1780, a Major-General in the Army, and late Lieutenant-Colonel of the royal regiment of Life-guards;—3. Charles, born in 1781, married, in 1802, Miss Law;—4. Henry, C.B., a Colonel in the Army, and late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th Light Dragoons; born in 1784, married, in 1800, Miss Devisme;—5. Caroline.

On the decease of his uncle, William, the first Earl, in 1793, his Lordship

succeeded to the title of Earl of Mansfield, of Caen-Wood, in the county of Middlesex; and, at the same time, his Lady became Countess of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, in her own right. Dying on the 1st of September, 1796,* he was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, present and third Earl of Mansfield, and Baron Murray, of the county of Middlesex; Viscount Stormont, Baron of Scone and Balvaird, in the peerage of Scotland; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Clackmannan; Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Scone; F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. His Lordship was born at Paris, on the 7th of March, 1777; and he married, on the 16th of September, 1797, Frederica-Markham, daughter of his Grace, William, Lord Archbishop of York,† by whom he has had a family of nine children :—

1. Frederica, born in 1800, married, in 1820, to the late Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel James-Hamilton Stanhope, brother of Earl Stanhope, and died in 1823;—2. Elizabeth-Anne, born in 1803;—3. Caroline, born in 1805;—4. WILLIAM-DAVID, Viscount Stormont, husband of the lady whose portrait is prefixed to this memoir;—5. Georgiana-Catherine, born in 1807;—6. Charles-John, born in 1810;—7. David-Henry, born in 1811;—8. Cecilia-Sarah, born in 1814, and died in 1830;—9. Emily-Mary, born in 1816.

WILLIAM-DAVID MURRAY, Viscount Stormont, M.P., heir apparent to the Earldom of Mansfield, was born on the 21st of February, 1806. His Lordship married, on the 8th of April, 1829, Louisa, daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., M.P.

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* Surviving her husband, the Countess was married, on the 19th of October, 1797, to the Honourable Robert-Fulke Greville, second son of Francis, first Earl of Brooke and Warwick; by whom (who died on the 27th of April, 1824) she had issue :—

1. Georgiana, born in 1798, married, in 1824, to the Right Honourable George Cathcart, third son of the present Earl Cathcart;—2. Louisa, born in 1800, married, in 1825, to the Rev. Daniel-Heneage-Finch Hatton, brother of the present Earl of Winchilsea;—3. Robert Fulke, born in 1801, married, in 1822, Georgiana-Cecilia, daughter of Charles Locke, Esq.

† His Grace, William Markham, Archbishop of York, a prelate distinguished as much by his virtues and diligence, as by his liberality and learning, was born about the year 1720. At an early age, he was admitted on the foundation at Westminster School, whence he was elected to a studentship at Christchurch, Oxford, where, in 1745, he took his degree of M.A. About five years afterwards, he became Master of Westminster School. In 1752, he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, in 1759, he was advanced to a Prebendal stall at Durham; in 1765, he obtained the Deanery of Rochester, which, in 1777, he vacated for that of Christchurch; in 1771, he was consecrated Bishop of Chester; and, in the same year, he was appointed tutor to his late Majesty; an office which he held with great reputation till 1776, when he was succeeded by Dr. Hurd. In 1777, Dr. Markham was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, which he enjoyed till his death, in 1807—a period of thirty years.

ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND,

MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD, COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND, AND BARONESS OF STRATHNAVER.

THE lady whose portrait, from the pencil of Lawrence, graces this article is the consort of an English Duke, and the heiress and representative of an ancient race of Scottish earls.

"The Earldom of Sutherland, according to the traditionary details of some of the northern writers, is the most ancient in Scotland, and gives way to few, if to any, in all Europe beside. These writers state that in the reign of CORBRED II., A.D. 76, a colony called Catti, coming from Germany into Scotland, separated into two divisions; one of which, establishing themselves in the north, called these new quarters Caithness, while that which went southward, denominated the country Sutherland."

ALAN, *thane* of Sutherland, a man of power and authority in the reigns of King Duncan, and Macbeth the Usurper, repelled, with his vassals and followers, the invasion of Olaus, king of the Danes, and drove him out of Ross-shire, in 1031, but was murdered himself by Macbeth. His son WALTER, thane of Sutherland, was created Earl of Sutherland, by King Malcolm III., in 1057. He died in 1097, leaving a son, Robert, second Earl, who flourished in the reign of King Alexander III., and built the castle of Dunrobin, which has ever since been one of the chief seats of the family.

Freskin, a person of Flemish extraction, who came into Scotland during the reign of David I., and obtained from that prince the lands of Strathbrock, in the county of Linlithgow, is said to have been a near relation of this second Earl. Soon after the insurrection of the Moray men, in 1130, he acquired also some of the most fertile districts in their country, and built a fortress at Duffus, the ruins of which yet exist. His eldest son,

WILLIAM, obtained from King William I., between 1168 and 1171, a charter of the lands of Strathbrock, Duffus, Rosile, Inshkiel, Kintrae, and Machir, which his father had held under David I. In 1190, he had other grants in Moray, from the bishop of that see. He flourished under Malcolm IV., and was a constant attendant on William I., during his frequent expeditions into Moray.

His eldest son, HUGH FRESKIN, acquired the territory of Sutherland—that is, Southerland, as lying south of Caithness—forfeited by the Earl of Caithness, in

THE MOST NOBLE, ELIZABETH,
MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD.

Engraved by DEAN *from a Painting by* SIR THOS LAWRENCE

London, Published by Edward Bull, 28, Holles St.

his rebellion of 1197, which rebellion Freskin had assisted to suppress. His eldest son,

WILLIAM, is believed to have been the first Earl of Sutherland, in this direct line. According to Chalmers, the Freskins aided in crushing the rebellion of Gillespock, in 1228; and it was on this occasion that the gratitude, as well as the policy of Alexander II., raised William Freskin to the dignity of Earl of Sutherland, to balance the power and reverse the turbulence of the Earl of Caithness. His son,

WILLIAM, second Earl of Sutherland, was one of the Scottish nobles who attended the parliament of Alexander III., at Scone, in 1283-4, when the succession to the crown of Scotland was settled, in the event of the demise of Alexander. He sate likewise in the great convention at Brigham, 1289-90, when the marriage of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, with Prince Edward, was proposed. He swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; signalized himself at the battle of Bannockburn, on the part of Robert I.; and subscribed the letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland, at Aberbrothwick, in 1320. Having enjoyed the title seventy-seven years, he died in 1325, and was succeeded by his son,

KENNETH, the third Earl, who fell at the battle of Halidon-hill, in 1333, supporting the cause of David II. His eldest son, by a daughter of the Earl of Marr, was

WILLIAM, the fourth Earl, who made an incursion into England, with the Earl of March, in 1340. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of ROBERT I. by his second wife, Elizabeth de Burgo, and full sister of DAVID II., who created the earldom of Sutherland into a regality, in honour of Earl William and Margaret his wife, in 1345. He also obtained charters of the barony of Cluny, in Aberdeenshire, and of many extensive possessions. He was engaged in numerous important state services; and he was one of the three principal men of Scotland, detained as hostages in England, to enforce the performance of the treaty entered into by King David II., in 1357. He died at Dunrobin in 1370; and, his eldest son, John, having died of the pestilence, at Lincoln, in 1631, he was succeeded by his second son,

WILLIAM, fifth Earl of Sutherland. According to Buchanan and others, King David intended this nobleman to be his heir to the Scottish throne, in preference to the Steward of Scotland, his nephew of the half-blood; but no steps appear to have been taken for altering the order of succession previously settled. His Lordship's eldest son and successor, was

ROBERT, the sixth Earl, who was engaged in the battle of Homildon, in 1402. On many occasions this nobleman preserved his country from faction and invasion; and, in 1427, he was sent to England as a hostage for James I., in place of the eldest son of the Earl of March. His eldest son (by the Lady Mabilla Dunbar, daughter of John, Earl of Moray, grandaughter of the heroic Agnes Randolph, Countess of March and Moray) was

JOHN, the seventh Earl, who, in 1455-6, resigned the earldom in favour of JOHN, son and heir apparent, who thus became eighth Earl of Sutherland. The only surviving son of this nobleman (by the Lady Margaret Macdonald, eldest daughter of Alexander, Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles), was

JOHN, the ninth Earl; who, dying without issue, in 1514, the succession devolved on his sister,

ELIZABETH, Countess of Sutherland, wife of Adam Gordon, of Aboyne, second son of George, second Earl of Huntly, High Chancellor of Scotland. Her husband styled himself Earl of Sutherland, as tenant, by courtesy, of that honour. With certain reservations, the earldom was, in 1527, surrendered to their eldest son,

ALEXANDER, Master of Sutherland, who died, however, before his mother, in 1529. The Countess died in 1535; when her grandson,

JOHN (son of the Master of Sutherland, by the Lady Janet Stewart, eldest daughter of John, second Earl of Athol), became tenth Earl of Sutherland. By royal charter, in 1546, the earldom was granted to him and to his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Countess of Moray, and the longest liver of them, in conjunct fee. His second wife was Lady Helen Stewart, daughter of John, third Earl of Lennox, and relict of William, fifth Earl of Errol. He was Lieutenant of Moray in 1547 and 1548; "and, along with George, Earl of Huntly, was selected to accompany the Queen Regent to France, in September, 1550, which charge they performed with great honour and magnificence, to their own credit, and her good liking. The two Earls were invested with the order of St. Michael by the King of France; and the Earl of Sutherland accompanied the Queen Regent home, passing through England." In 1555, he obtained from the Queen Regent the government of the earldom of Ross, by letters patent. He joined the lords of the congregation; was wounded in the arm by the shot of a harquebuss, in attacking the French auxiliaries, near Kinghorn, in 1559; and he assisted at the siege of Leith. Charged with being engaged in the Earl of Huntly's rebellion, *anno* 1562, his title was forfeited in 1563, when he retired to Flanders. There "he behaved himself very honourably and nobly, to his own credit, and the honour of the nation." He returned home in 1565; his forfeiture was rescinded by parliament, in April, 1567; and he died, by poison, in July following, in his forty-second year. The melancholy event is thus related: "The Earl, with the Countess (then in a state of pregnancy), went to Helmisdale Castle, occupied by Isabel Sinclair, wife of Gilbert Gordon, of Gortay, his uncle. From a wish to secure the possession of the earldom of Sutherland to her son, who was heir male of the family after the Master of Sutherland, poison was administered to the unsuspecting guests. Alexander, Master of Sutherland, the only son of the Earl, fortunately escaped, in consequence of being detained at a hunting party, so that he came late to Helmisdale Castle. The Earl, perceiving his son making for supper, and feeling himself poisoned, took the tablecloth and threw it along the house, not suffering the Master to take any refreshment; and recommending him to the protection of God and his dearest friends, sent him the same night to Dunrobin, from whence he was conveyed to the castle of Skibo. The Earl and Countess were next morning carried to Dunrobin, where they died five days afterwards, and were buried at Dornoch." Awfully was the wickedness of Isabel punished. "Her eldest son calling for a draught to quench his thirst, one of the servants brought the youth a portion of the liquor in which the poison was mixed, which occasioned his death two days afterwards. His mother was carried to Edinburgh, where she was tried and convicted, but died in prison before execution, having as was supposed, destroyed herself."

The unfortunate Earl who thus perished, is described as having been endowed with "many excellent gifts both of mind and body. He was of a comely stature

and proportion, of a fair and good countenance. He was so kind and courteous to all men, so full of mildness and affability, and so well beloved of all good men, that he was recommended to posterity by the name of *Good Earl John*." It was his third wife, Marion, eldest daughter of George, fourth Lord Seton, and relict of John, fourth Earl of Monteth, who perished with her Lord. By his second Countess, his son and successor was

ALEXANDER, eleventh Earl of Sutherland, born in 1552. The Earl of Caithness, purchasing this noble minor's wardship from the Earl of Athol, carried him to his own country, and married him, while a youth of sixteen, to his daughter, Lady Barbara Sinclair, a profligate woman of thirty-two, whom he repudiated when he came of age. He escaped from the custody of the Earl of Caithness, from whom he was in danger of his life, in 1569. Amongst other royal charters, he obtained that "of the office of Sheriff within his county of Sutherland, and his lands within the bounds of Caithness," on the 19th of June, 1590. "The Earl was an honourable and high-minded man; one that loved much to be well followed; very liberal; an assured performer of his word, when he had once engaged himself, which he left as a hereditary quality to his children; very constant and resolute in the prosecution of his purposes; by nature framed to insinuate himself so into every man's affections, that not only from henceforth they did always remain constantly faithful to him, but also did easily hazard their lives and their fortunes in any extremity of danger for his sake. He was very upright in all his actions; and succeeded in appeasing the disorders of his country without the effusion of blood." His second Countess was the Lady Jane Gordon, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Huntly, High Chancellor of Scotland. She had been previously married to the notorious James, Earl of Bothwell; but the marriage was annulled (on account of a dispensation not having been obtained) in order to make way for his unhallowed nuptials with Queen Mary. The Earl of Sutherland's fourth son, by his second Countess, was the Honourable Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, the historian of the illustrious family whence he sprang. Dying in 1594, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, the twelfth Earl. His Lordship married, in 1600, Anne, or Agnes, eldest daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinston, High Treasurer of Scotland. By royal charter, in 1601, the earldom of Sutherland, and barony of Far, were erected into an entire and distinct sheriffdom and jurisdiction of itself, to be called the sheriffdom of Sutherland. In the decretal of the parliament of Scotland, in 1606, ranking the nobility, the Earl of Sutherland was placed after Angus, Argyll, Crawford, Errol, and Marischal; and, in the Union Roll, the Sutherland title ranks after Crawford, Errol, and Marischal (the other two having merged in higher dignities), although it is of indisputably greater antiquity than any of those earldoms. The Earl died in 1615, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

JOHN, thirteenth Earl of Sutherland. "He had a charter of the whole earldom of Sutherland, regality and sheriffship of Sutherland, *de novo unit.* 4th of September, 1631; and, in 1633, he obtained from parliament a confirmation of the sheriffship of Sutherland, and an erection of Dornoch into a royal borough." In 1641, he was appointed Privy Councillor for life; in 1644, he was sent north with a commission for disarming malignants; and, in 1650, he was constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal, and appointed Colonel of a regiment of Foot, to be raised for the King's service for the north. During the usurpation he kept in

retirement. He resigned his earldom into the hands of Charles II., by whom it was granted, in 1662, to George, Lord Strathnaver, his eldest son. The Earl married, *first*, in 1632, Lady Jean Drummond, only child of James, first Earl of Perth. "This was the best match in Scotland, at that time, either for means or friendship, or the person of the lady, who was wise, virtuous, and comely." His Lordship married, *secondly*, in 1639, Anne, eldest daughter of Hugh, eighth Lord Lovat. His eldest surviving son, by his first Countess, was,

GEORGE, fourteenth Earl of Sutherland, who succeeded to the title in 1663. His only son and successor, by the Lady Jane Wemyss, eldest daughter of David, and relict of Archibald, Earl of Angus, eldest son and heir apparent of William, first Marquess of Douglas, was

JOHN, the fifteenth Earl, one of the Privy Councillors of *King* WILLIAM, and afterwards of *Queen* ANNE. He had the command of a regiment of foot, and followed the King in all his campaigns. He was one of the sixteen Scottish peers, elected in 1707, 1715, 1722, and 1727. His numerous important services to the state were gratefully acknowledged by *King* GEORGE I., who, in June, 1716, invested him with the Order of the Thistle, and in September following settled a pension on him of £1200 per annum. His Lordship was thrice married: *first*, to Helen, second daughter of William, Lord Cochrane, eldest son of William, first Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a son, William, who died (before him) in 1720; *secondly*, to Lady Catherine Tolmash, second daughter of Elizabeth, Duchess of Lauderdale, Countess of Dysart, by her first husband, Sir Lionel Tolmash, and relict of James, Lord Down, eldest son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Moray; *thirdly*, to the widow of Sir John Travel, an English lady of fortune. Dying in 1733, he was succeeded by his grandson,

WILLIAM, sixteenth Earl of Sutherland, son of William, Lord Strathnaver, by Catherine, daughter of William Morison, of Preston Grange, in the county of Haddington, M.P., and one of the Commissioners for the treaty of Union—sister of Helen, Countess of Glasgow, and Jean, Viscountess of Arbuthnot. During the rebellion of 1745, the Earl displayed great activity in the service of government, and essentially contributed towards the suppression of the disaffection in the north. By his Countess, the Lady Elizabeth Wemyss, eldest daughter of David, third Earl of Wemyss, he had a son,

WILLIAM, who succeeded to the title as seventeenth Earl of Sutherland, in 1750. This nobleman entered into the army on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, and had an ensign's commission in the first or royal regiment of Foot, in his eleventh year. He had a company in the 25th regiment of Foot, in 1755; and in 1759, when an invasion was expected, he raised a battalion of infantry, to which he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. He was aide-de-camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel in the army, in 1763. In the same year, on the death of the Marquess of Tweeddale, he was elected one of the sixteen representative peers. His Lordship married, in 1761, Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of William Maxwell, Esq., of Prestoun, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The Earl and Countess both died in the year 1766, just after the former had completed his thirty-first year. The circumstances, attending their deaths were particularly affecting. "The loss of their eldest daughter made so deep an impression upon the spirits of the Earl and Countess, that they visited Bath, in hopes the amusements of that place would dispel their grief. After a few weeks' residence there, his Lordship was attacked with a fever; and

the Countess devoted herself so entirely to the care of her husband, that she attended for twenty-one days and nights without leaving him, or retiring to bed. This constant watching and fatigue, and the apprehensions of his danger, affected her to such a degree, that she died, 1st of June, in her twenty-sixth year, sixteen days before the Earl fell a victim to disease. They were not less ennobled by their virtues than by their high rank; their untimely fate was deeply felt, and universally deplored; they were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided. The bodies of this most affectionate pair being brought to Scotland, were interred in one grave, in the abbey church of Holyroodhouse, on the 9th of August, 1766." The Earl was succeeded by his only surviving child,

ELIZABETH, Countess of Sutherland. On the premature decease of the Earl, his infant heiress, then only a twelvemonth old, was placed under the guardianship of John, Duke of Athol, Charles, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Sir Adam Fergusson, of Kilkerran, and Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Baronets, and John Mackenzie, of Delvin. A competition arose for the title of Sutherland, to which claims were entered by the Countess, Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, Bart., and George Sutherland, of Forse. Her Ladyship's cause was ably defended by the professional gentleman employed on her part, and superior ability, accuracy, and depth of research were evinced in the "Additional Case of Elizabeth, claiming the title and dignity of Countess of Sutherland," by Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes. After various proceedings, it was resolved and adjudged by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, in her Ladyship's favour, on the 21st of March, 1771.

This decision was productive of the highest national satisfaction, the illustrious orphan having excited feelings of very lively interest; and public rejoicings took place in different parts of Scotland. The Countess passed her youth in her native country, every care being successfully bestowed on her education and improvement; and afterwards, visiting England, was presented at Court, of which she was justly considered a very distinguished ornament. In 1779, the Countess raised a regiment for the defence of Britain, called the Sutherland Fencibles, which was completed to the full number of 1000 men, in twelve days, and the command given to her cousin-german, Lieutenant-General William Wemyss, of Wemyss. At the commencement of the war in 1793, the Countess again raised a regiment of Fencibles, also under the command of the same able officer; that regiment, in 1798, volunteered its services to assist in quelling the rebellion in Ireland, where it was actively and successfully employed, till an end was put to those unhappy disturbances. It was subsequently incorporated into the line, and is now the 93d regiment of Foot.

The Countess of Sutherland was married, by special licence, in London, on the 4th of September, 1785, to the Right Honourable George-Granville Leveson-Gower, *then* Viscount Trentham, *now* DUKE OF SUTHERLAND; Marquess of Stafford, K.G.; Earl Gower; Viscount Trentham, of Trentham, in the county of Stafford; Baron Gower, of Stittenham, in the county of York; a Baronet; Recorder of the borough of Stafford; and (in right of his Marchioness) High Sheriff of the county of Sutherland.

As Viscount Trentham, his Lordship, so soon as he had attained his majority (about the year 1779) was, through his father's interest, returned to parliament as one of the representatives of the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. In the

parliament of 1784, he was elected one of the members for the county of Stafford. Upon his father's advancement to the Marquisate of Stafford, in 1786, he became Earl Gower. In 1790, he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to Paris, where he remained till the breaking out of the war of the Revolution. In 1798, his Lordship was called up to the House of Peers, in his father's barony of Gower; and, on the decease of the late Marquess, in 1803, he succeeded to the family honours and estates. On the death of his uncle, Francis, the last Duke of Bridgewater, in the early part of the same year, he inherited as heir-general of that nobleman, and acquired the whole income of the Bridgewater canal, and the Worsley estate for life; after which, the latter is entailed upon his second son, Lord Francis Leveson-Gower. Thus, by the Stafford, the Sutherland, and the Bridgewater possessions united, the noble Marquess may be regarded as enjoying one of the largest revenues in the kingdom. And it redounds to his honour that he expends that income nobly and munificently. His Lordship is a most liberal patron of literature and the arts. From the late Duke of Bridgewater, and by his own extensive purchases, he possesses a superb collection of paintings, ancient and modern; which, during a certain portion of the year, he was accustomed to open to the public at his residence, in Cleveland Row, St. James's. Subsequent to the decease of the Duke of York, the Marquess of Stafford purchased the splendid mansion which had been erected for his Royal Highness in St. James's Park; and to that mansion, many pictures have since been removed —the Bridgewater part of the collection remaining in Cleveland Row, where Lord Francis Leveson-Gower now resides. His Lordship has been elevated, in the present year, to the DUKEDOM OF SUTHERLAND.

The Marchioness of Stafford has had a family of six children (four of whom survive):—

1. GEORGE-GRANVILLE, Marquess of Stafford, born August 8, 1786, married, May 28, 1823, the Lady Harriet-Elizabeth-Georgiana Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle;—2. Lady Charlotte, born in 1788, married, in 1814, to Henry-Charles, Earl of Surrey, only son of Bernard-Edward, Duke of Norfolk;—3. William, born in 1792, died in 1793;—4. William, died in 1804;—5. Francis, born in 1799, married, in 1822, Harriet-Catherine, daughter of Charles-Fulke Greville, Esq.;—6. Lady Elizabeth, born in 1797, married, in 1819, to Richard, Viscount Belgrave, now Earl Grosvenor, son of the Marquess of Westminster.

THE RIGHT HON^BLE CHARLOTTE,
COUNTESS OF SURREY.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Painting by [illegible]

London, Published by Edward Pull, 24 Holles Street

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF SURREY.

THE LADY CHARLOTTE-SOPHIA LEVESON-GOWER, eldest daughter of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland; espoused, in December, 1814, Henry-Charles, Earl of Surrey, only son of the Duke of Norfolk, and heir of the chief branch of the illustrious family of Howard.

Collins, on the authority of Harvey, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, derives this family from Aubur, Earl of Passy, in Normandy, whose grandson, Roger Fitz-Walerane, won the castle of Hawarden, in Flintshire; whence his son William, born in that castle, took the name of *Howard*. On the same authority, Sir Henry Howard, the great-great-grandson of this William, the son of Roger Fitz-Walerane, was the father of Sir William Howard, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, from the year 1297 to 1308. Sir Egerton Brydges places no faith, however, in this derivation. The Howards are generally understood to be of Saxon origin: by some writers, their descent is drawn from the celebrated *Hereward*, chief conductor of the forces which, for a time, defended the Isle of Ely against the army of William the Conqueror: but this also is uncertain; and whether they derive their cognomen from an eminent office or command, or from the name of a place, will probably remain for ever unknown.

Sir William Howard, the learned judge above mentioned, had large possessions in Wiggenhall, in the north-west of Norfolk, and in many other places in that neighbourhood. He is portrayed in his robes of office, in a window of the church of Long Melford, in Suffolk, with two other judges; and, beneath, appears this inscription: "Pray for the good state of William Haward, Chef Justis of England, and for Richard Pycot, and John Haugh, Justis of the Law."

Sir William's eldest son, Sir John, by his first wife, Alice, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, Knt., was one of the gentlemen of the King's bedchamber in the 34th of Edward I. (1305); and, on the accession of Edward II. in 1307, he had orders to attend that monarch's coronation at Westminster. Three years afterwards he was engaged in the war against the Scots; from 1309 to 1322, he was sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, then an office of great power and trust; in 1317, he was likewise governor of the castle of Norwich; in 1321, he was repeatedly employed in raising forces, and in conducting them to march against the Scots; in 1323, he went upon the expedition into Gascoigne; in 1325, he was one of the commissioners for arraying men in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, pursuant to the statute of Winchester; in 1326, he was also

"one of the commissioners of array in the county of Norfolk, and had command to arm 500 men (foot-soldiers and archers) with hactoons, bacinets, and gauntlets of iron, and to conduct them to the port of Orwell, in Suffolk, thence to go over seas against the French;" and, in 1328, he was commissioned with Thomas Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, to suppress certain riots in Norfolk and Suffolk.

This Sir John Howard married Joan, sister of Richard de Cornwall; and having greatly increased the family possessions, died in 1331, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

SIR JOHN HOWARD, who was constituted, in 1335, Admiral and Captain of the King's Navy in the north; and, in the following year he had an assignment of 153*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for the wages of himself with his men-at-arms, &c. in that service. He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1345; and, in 1347, he obtained a grant for a weekly market, and for a yearly fair on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalen, at his manor of Wiggenhall, in Norfolk. In the latter year, he was again appointed Admiral of the whole fleet to the northward. Being a banneret, he assisted at the siege of Calais, having in his retinue one banneret, six knights, thirty-six men-at-arms, and thirty-five archers, on horseback. By his marriage with Alice, daughter of Sir Robert de Boys, of Fersfield, in Norfolk, the whole estate of the Boys family came into that of Howard.

SIR ROBERT HOWARD, his eldest son, who died in Sir John's lifetime, was, in the 2d of Richard II. (1378) committed prisoner to the Tower, for retaining Margery de Narford from Alice Lady Nevil, her grandmother, with whom, on her petition to the King and council, she had been appointed to remain till the cause of divorce between her and John de Brewer should be determined in the court of Rome. Dying in 1388, he was buried with Margery, his wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Scales,* of Neucells, "in a chapel appropriated to his name, on the south side of the chancel of East Winch church, Norfolk, where an arched monument was erected to their memory, with divers escutcheons of the arms of Howard, impaling the arms of their wives; but in 1631, the following inscription was only remaining thereon—*Animabus Domini Roberti Howard militis, et Margerie uxoris sue.....*"

SIR JOHN HOWARD, his son, was, in 1388-9, retained to serve King Richard II. during his life. In 1405, he was commissioned, with Sir Gerrard Braybrook, "to array all men in the county of Essex able to bear arms, and to muster them, and march in defence of the sea-coast against the French." He was sheriff of the counties of Essex and Hertford in 1400, 1415, and 1419, and of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1402. In 1407, he was returned to parliament one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge. He died at Jerusalem, in 1437, but his remains were interred at Stoke Neyland, in Suffolk, where many of the family have since received the rites of sepulture. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Plaiz, of Tofte, in Norfolk, and of Stansted-Mountfitchet, in Essex, he had a son, Sir John, who died in his lifetime on a journey to the Holy Land; he married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Walton, of Wyvenhoe, in Essex, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who became heiress to her father and her mother, and who married John Vere, Earl of Oxford.† Sir

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* BURKE'S *Extinct and Dormant Peerage*, article SCALES.

† The VERE's thus acquired the barony of PLAIZ, and became coheirs to *that* of SCALES.

John Howard, whom we have mentioned as dying at Jerusalem, and receiving sepulture at Neyland, married, *secondly*, Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir William Tendring, of Tendring, near Stoke Neyland ; and, by that lady, had two sons.

Sir Robert Howard, his elder son and successor, married " Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Richard Fitz Allan, Earl of Arundel, and cousin and coheir to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. By this marriage, the inheritance of those great families became, at length, vested in this of the Howards, and by Isabel, the other coheir, in that of Berkeley. The said Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was son and heir to John, Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to John, Lord Segrave, and of Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, the eldest son of King Edward I., by his second wife Margaret, daughter to Philip, *the Hardy*, King of France ; and on February 12, 1385-6, was invested with the office of Earl Marshal, being the first who bore that title—his predecessors in office being simply styled Marshals." Sir Robert Howard's only son,

Sir John Howard, an eminent Yorkist, held various posts of high trust in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III. ; having previously in his youth distinguished himself in the wars against France. The former monarch, in the first year of his reign, made Sir John constable of the castle of Norwich, and sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk ; and, in " consideration of his great services, granted him, in special tail, some of the forfeited manors of James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire, in England, and of Ormonde, in Ireland." In the 2d of Edward IV. (1462) he was, with the Lords Falconbridge and Clinton, appointed to keep the seas. Having 10,000 men in the fleet, he landed with them in Brittany, where they took the town of Conquet, and afterwards made themselves masters of the Isle of Rhée, on the coast of Poictou. In 1468, in compensation for his prudent management in an embassy, that year, to Louis XI. of France, on behalf of Francis II., Duke of Brittany, he was appointed Treasurer of the King's Household, with a grant of the whole benefit that should accrue to the King, by the coinage of money throughout the realm, as long as he should hold that office. In 1470, bearing the title (under date of October 15) of Lord Howard, he was made Captain-General of all the King's Forces at sea, for resisting the attempts of the Lancastrians under the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Warwick, &c. In 1471, he was constituted deputy-governor of Calais and the marches adjacent ; and, in 1472, he had summons (under the date of August 19) to the parliament at Westminster, among the barons of the realm, and continuously for the whole reign of Edward IV. " During this reign, in short," observes Sir Egerton Brydges, " he held all those offices, which prove rank, fortune, and activity. He was called on to furnish men and arms ; he had commands by sea ; he was in all commissions for treating with France ; he had grants of castles and lands ; and, above all, the frequent recurrence of his name in the history of Philip de Commines, wherever he treats of the transactions between our king and the French monarch, demonstrates the consideration which he possessed in the eyes of foreigners." In 1475, he was elected Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter ; in 1476, he was commissioned, with William Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel, to treat with the French for prolongation of the truce between both realms ; in 1477, the King conferred on him the office of Constable of the Tower of London, during life, in reversion ; in 1478, he was again Captain-General of the

fleet against the Scots, with 3000 men-at-arms; and, in the same year, he was sent on a special embassy to the King of France.

Richard III., as appears by the following statement, gave many substantial proofs of his favour and esteem for Lord Howard; a distinction which could not have been purchased by his participating in any of those evil contrivances, or barbarous actions, by which the brief reign of that monarch was sullied:

"Notwithstanding his (the King's) nephew, Richard, Duke of York, upon the extinction of the male line of the Mowbray family, in the person of John, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, &c., 1475, had been invested with his dignities and titles; and afterwards, on January 15, 1477-8, though then only in the fourth year of his age, solemnly wedded to Lady Anne, that nobleman's only child and heir, he on June 28th, 1483, the first of his reign, when his said nephew was certainly alive (although Mr. Jekyl, in his *Barones Extincti*, MS. says the contrary), conferred on his lordship the office of Marshal of England, and also the name, title, and honour of Earl Marshal of England, together with offices and profits thereunto belonging (the which John, late Duke of Norfolk, deceased, held to himself, and the issue male of his body, and, for want of issue male, remainder to the King); to have and to hold to him, the said John, Lord Howard, in tail male; with power to grant to any person, or persons, the office of Marshal of the King's Bench, of Marshal of the Exchequer, and office of Marshal's crier before the steward, and Marshal of the King's Household. He was further empowered (in the King's presence or absence) to bear a golden staff, tipped at each end with black, the upper part thereof to be adorned with the royal arms, and the lower end thereof with those of his own family; and for the better support of the dignity of the said office, got a grant to himself and his heirs (aforesaid) for ever, of £20 annually, payable half-yearly, out of the fee-farm rent of the town of Ipswich, in Suffolk. Also, on the same day, was advanced to the dignity of *Duke of Norfolk;* and Thomas, his son and heir, created *Earl of Surrey.* He was, on the 30th of that month, constituted High Steward of England for the ceremony of Richard's coronation; and attended there on July 6th, following, with his son, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, who bore the sword of state; the Duke himself carrying the King's crown, and walking next before him. On July, 25, ensuing, he was constituted Lord Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine for life. Upon which day he likewise obtained a grant, in special tail, of divers manors and lordships in the counties of Suffolk, Kent, Cambridge, Cornwall, Somerset, and Wilts. Also, the year after obtained another grant, in special tail, of several other manors and lordships in several counties."

Brief, however, was the enjoyment of those high honours, munificent grants, and potent offices; for, in the very next year, the Duke fell with his royal master in the battle of Bosworth Field; whence his remains were conveyed to Thetford, and interred in the abbey church there.

Henry VII., though he was neither King *de facto* nor *de jure*, when the Duke of Norfolk bore arms against him, caused him to be attainted in his first parliament. The brave Duke, as old Hollingshed states, and as every reader of Shakspeare knows, had been warned by some of his friends to withdraw from the cause of Richard: on the night before he was to set forward on his fatal expedition, this quaint couplet was placed upon his gate:

Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold.

His Grace, however, was not thus lightly to be deterred from the performance of a sacred duty: he persevered—fought—and fell—sealing his loyalty with his blood.

The Duke of Norfolk had been twice married. His *first* wife was Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Molines; his *second*, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Chedworth. The former was buried in the south part of the church of Stoke Neyland, between the high altar and the choir, where a monument, enriched with numerous escutcheons of arms, was erected to her memory, exhibiting the figure of a lady, habited in a gown and a hood, with the following inscription beneath her feet: "Under this stone is buried the body of the right honourable Woman and Ladie, some time Wife unto the right high and mighty Prince, Lord John Howard, Duke of Norfolke, and Mother unto the right honourable and puissant Prince, Thomas Howard, Duke also of Norfolke. Which Lady departed this present Life, Ann. Dom. 1452."

The Duke's second wife, who survived him, was also buried at Stoke, before the image of the Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated, on the side of the high altar.

Of THOMAS HOWARD, second Duke of Norfolk, a long account, transcribed from his monument at Thetford, is preserved by Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*,* and by Bloomfield, in his *History of Norfolk*.† In the 15th of Edward IV. (1475) he was retained to serve in the wars, with six men-at-arms and sixty archers; and, in the following year, he was constituted sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. He was made Earl of Surrey, when John, his father, was created Duke of Norfolk, by Richard III.; and, in the same year, he was elected a Knight of the Garter in the room of Lord Hastings. At the battle of Bosworth, he led the archers, which had been stationed by King Richard as a bulwark to defend the rest of the army. His martial prowess, and his undaunted carriage when made prisoner, are finely sketched by Sir John Beaumont, Bart., in his poem of Bosworth Field.‡ Reduced to the last extremity—

——— To *Talbot* he presents his blade,
And saith, "It is not hope of life hath made
This my submission; but my strength is spent,
And some perhaps of villain blood will vent
My weary soul: this favour I demand,
That I may die by your victorious hand."—
"Nay, God forbid, that any of my name,"
Quoth *Talbot*, "should put out so bright a flame,
As burns in thee, brave youth! where thou hast err'd,
It was thy father's fault; since he preferr'd
A tyrant's crown, before the juster side."
The Earl, still mindful of his birth, replied,
"I wonder, *Talbot*, that thy noble heart
Insults on ruins of the vanquished part:
We had the right: if now to you it flow,
The fortune of your swords hath made it so.
I never will my luckless choice repent,
Nor can it stain mine honour, or descent;

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* *Vide* page 833, 834, *et seq.* † *Vide* vol. i. page 451, *et seq.*

‡ Sir John Beaumont also makes honourable mention of John, the first Duke of Norfolk, in the same poem.—*Vide* Weever's *Funeral Monuments*.

Set England's royal wreath upon a stake,
There will I fight, and not the place forsake.
And if the will of God hath so disposed,
That *Richmond's* brow be with the crown inclos'd,
I shall to him or his give doubtless signs,
That duty in my thoughts, not faction, shines."

Henry VII. committed this nobleman to the Tower, caused him to be attainted, with his father, and kept him three years and a half in prison; but, at length, satisfied that he was "a person of great prudence, gravity, and constancy," he received him into his special favour, and made choice of him for one of his privy council. In the 4th of Henry VII. (1488) he was restored to his title of Earl of Surrey, and to all those lands which were of his wife's inheritance, and was sent with a strong power to suppress the rebellion in the north. Subsequently, he was also restored to the Order of the Garter, and was honoured with many military employments. In 1496, he was, with Richard Fox, Bishop of Durham, Keeper of the Privy Seal, commissioned to treat with James IV., King of Scotland, about a marriage with that prince and Margaret, daughter of the King of England; a commission in which he was again engaged in 1501; and when, after many tedious formalities, the affair had been settled, his was the honour to present the royal and blooming bride to a husband whom he afterwards defeated and slew. The feast, the carousal, and the dance—the gorgeous tournaments—the varied scenes of splendour and magnificence, all worthy of a chivalric age, by which this marriage was celebrated—are described at length in Pinkerton's *History of Scotland.**

The Earl of Surrey was present at the ratification of the peace made with France, at Estaples, in 1492; and, in 1499, the plague then raging in England, he conducted the King and Queen to Calais, for the purpose of their holding a conference with Philip, Duke of Burgundy. He was one of the witnesses to the King's ratification of the marriage of his son, Arthur, Prince of Wales, with Catherine, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Spain. In 1501, he had the great office of Lord High Treasurer of England conferred upon him. Previously to this—in 1499—he had made partition with Maurice, surviving brother of William, Marquess of Berkeley (who died without issue), of the lands which came to them by inheritance, by right of their descent from the coheirs of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; and, in 1506, he obtained from the King a special livery of all the manors and lands whereof the Duke, his father, had died seized.

In the 1st of Henry VIII. (1509) his patent for the Lord Treasurership of England was renewed; and, in the ensuing year, he was constituted Earl Marshal of England during his life, had the honour of standing godfather to Henry, the first-born son of the King, and was employed in several negotiations with foreign powers. He was next engaged to levy troops, and to repel the Scots. In 1513, when the King went upon an expedition into France, he was left at home, as Lieutenant of all the north parts, to defend the country against its neighbouring enemy. When the King embarked at Dover, he took the Earl by the hand,

* Vol. ii. page 44.—At the end of the new edition of Leland's *Collectanea* (vol. iv. page 258), may also be found a minute account of the Princess's journey and wedding, by John Young, Somerset Herald, who attended her.

saying, "My Lord, I trust not the Scots, therefore I pray you be not negligent." The Earl replied, "I shall do my duty, that your Grace shall find me diligent; and to fulfil your will shall be my gladness." Deeply affected at being left in England, he observed to some who were about him, "Sorry should he be, if he did not see the King of Scots, that was the cause of his abiding behind; and if ever they met, he should do that in him lieth to make him as sorry, or die."—Surrey kept his word.

We now arrive at the battle of Flodden Field, in which Surrey triumphed, and Scotland's monarch fell; but, for all the details of that memorable conflict, we must refer the reader to the different histories of the time.—King James, with an army of from 60,000 to 100,000 men, had entered England, and taken Norham Castle. The Earl, hastening his force, which consisted of 26,000 men, appointed his son, the Lord Admiral, to come by sea, and meet him at or near Alnwick, in Northumberland. The Admiral arrived in due time. Surrey sent a herald to James, offering battle; and to his father's reproaches, the Admiral added, that, "having in vain sought the Scottish fleet by sea, he was now ready to assert the justice of Andrew Barton's fate in the van of the English army." James accepted the challenge; but, afterwards, supposing the hill of Flodden, on the edge of the mountain Cheviot, to present a more advantageous post for his army than that which it then occupied, he removed thither. Surrey, endeavouring to provoke the pride of James, sent another herald to reproach him for leaving his ground, and to challenge him to abandon his heights, and to meet him in the plain. The King, however, somewhat aware of his former imprudence, refused to admit the second herald. Surrey's challenge, in itself a rare curiosity, was as follows:

"Right highe and mightie Prince, so itt is that latelie I sent unto you Rougecrosse, pursevant at Armes, and by him advertised your Grace that I, and other my Sovereigne Lord's subjects, were come to represse and resist your invasions of this the Kinges my Sovereigne Lordes realme. And for that intent I offered to give you battell on this half, Friday next coming, which my message your Grace tooke pleasure to heare, as I am enformed. And by your herauld Isley ye made answere that you were right joyeous of my desire, and would not faile to accomplishe the same and to abide me there, where you were at the tyme of my message so shewed unto your Grace. And albeit it hath pleased you to change your said promise, and put your yourselfe into a ground more like a fortresse or Campe than upon any indifferent ground for battell to be tryede, wherefore considering the day appointed is so nighe approching, I desire now of your Grace, for the accomplishment of your honourable promise, yow will despose your self for your parte, like as I shall doo for myne, to be to morrowe with your host in your side of the plaine of Milfeild, in likewise as I shall doo for myne, and shalbe with the subjects of my sovereign Lord on my side of the playne of the said feild to give yow battell betwixt xij. of the clock and iij. in the afternoone, upon sufficient warning by yow to be given by viijth. or ix. of the Clock in the Morning by the said Pursevant. And like as I and other Noblemen my company binde us by our writeing subscribed with our hands to keep the same tyme to the intent above said: ift may like your Grace, by your honourable Letters subscribed with your hand, to bind your Grace for the accomplishment of this desire, trusting that yow will depeach our said Pursevant immediatly, for the

long delay of so honourable a Journey wee think should sound to your dishonor. Written in the feild in Woller haughe, the 7th day of September at five of the Clock in the afternoone.

THOMAS SURREY,

" THOMAS HAWARD, THOM. DACRE, CLIFFORD, HENERIE SCROOPE, RALPHE SCROPE, RICH. LATIMER, WILLIAM CONYERS, J. LOMLEY, R. OGLE, W. PERCYE, E. STANLEY, WILLIAM MOLYNEX, MARMADUKE CONSTABLE, W. GASCOIGNE, W. GRIFFITH, GEORGE DARCY, W. BULWER, THOM. STRANGWAYES, &c."

To this James returned a verbal answer, " It did not become an Earl to dictate to a King. He expected victory from the justice of his cause, not from the advantage of the ground." Surrey, however, by many skilful manœuvres, brought his force behind the Scottish army, and compelled them to engage. James then, it is said, went to the field with all the gaiety of a knight going to a tournament. The battle was fought on the 9th of September, 1513. James, pierced with an arrow, and mortally wounded on the head with a bill perished on the field;* and, besides the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and many clergy, knights, and gentlemen, and from 8000 to 10,000 men, twelve Earls, and fourteen Lords, were slain.

The Earl of Surrey, after securing the quiet of the north, returned to the Queen, at Richmond, bringing the dead body of King James with him, which was buried at Sheen, in Surrey.—Queen Catherine's announcement of the victory, despatched to Henry VIII. who was then before Tournay, is another curious document, but it is even more beautiful than curious:

" Sir: My Lord Howard hath sent me a Lettre open to your Grace, within oon of myn, by the whiche ye shal see at length the grete victorye that our Lord hath sent your subgetts in your absence; and for this cause it is noo nede herein to trouble your Grace with long writing, but, to my thinking, this battell hath bee to your Grace and al your reame the grettest honor that coude bee, and more than ye shuld wyn al the crown of Fraunce; thankend bee God of it: and I am suer your Grace forgetteth not to doo this, which shal be cause to send you many moo

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* King James, according to the French gazette, was killed within a lance's length of the Earl of Surrey; and none of his division were killed, though many were made prisoners. Sir Walter Scott, in *Marmion*, after alluding to the influence which Lady Heron is supposed to have had over the King, has the following lines:

" Nor to that lady free alone
Did the gay King allegiance own;
For the fair Queen of France
Sent him a turquois ring, and glove,
And charged him, as her knight and love,
For her to break a lance;
And strike three strokes with Scottish brand,
And march three miles on English land,
And bid the banners of his band
In English breezes dance."

The turquois ring here alluded to was taken from James's finger when his body was found, and is now (with his Majesty's sword and dagger) deposited in the College of Arms, London.

suche grete victoryes, as I trust he shál doo. My husband, for hastynesse, with Rogecrosse I coude not sende your Grace the pece of the King of Scots cote, whiche John Glyn now bringeth. In this your Grace shal see how I can kepe my premys, sending you for your baners a Kinges cote. I thought to send hymself unto you, but our Englishmens herts wold not suffre it. It shuld have been better for hym to have been in peax than have this rewarde. Al that God sendeth is for the best. My Lord of Surrey, my Henry, wold fayne knowe your pleasur in the buryeng of the King of Scotts body, for he hath writen to me soo. With the next messanger your grace pleasur may bee herin knowen. And with this I make an ende: prayng God to sende you home shortly, for without this noo joye here can be accomplisshed; and for the same I pray, and now goo to our Lady at Walsyngham that I promised soo long agoo to see. At Woborne the xvj. day of Septembre.

" I sende your grace herin a bille founde in a Scottishemans purse of such things as the Frenshe King sent to the said King of Scotts to make warre against you, beseeching you to sende Mathewe hider assone this messanger commeth to bringe me tydings from your Grace.

" Your humble wif and
" True servant,
" KATHERINE."

When the King returned to England in the ensuing month, he made a special grant to the Earl, and to the heirs male of his body, of an honourable augmentation of his arms, to bear, *on the bend thereof, in an escutcheon Or, a demi Lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory and counter flory Gules;* which tressure is the same as surrounds the royal arms of Scotland. On the 1st of February following, he restored him, by patent, to his father's dukedom of Norfolk; at the same time, made him a grant, in special tail, of numerous manors in the respective counties of Shropshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire; and, on the 2d of March, he granted him a new patent for the office of Lord Treasurer of England.

His Grace, the restored Duke, sate in 1521 as Lord High Steward on the trial of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; and, in pronouncing sentence of death on that ill-fated nobleman, was so much affected as to shed tears. He made earnest suit to the King, that he might, on account of his great age, resign his office of Lord Treasurer. His Majesty was unwilling to part with so able a minister; but the Duke's importunity at length prevailing (December 4, 1522) the King on receiving the staff, told the venerable nobleman, that he would deliver it where he should think it best bestowed; and then calling his Grace's son, the Earl of Surrey, at the moment engaged at bowls on Richmond Green, he presented it to him. Dying at his castle of Framlingham, in Suffolk, in 1524, the Duke was buried in the church of Thetford priory;* whence his bones were removed, at the dissolution, to Framlingham.

By his first wife, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, of Ashwell-Thorpe, Nor-

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* *Vide* Bloomfield's *Norfolk*, vol. i. page 451.

folk, he had eight sons and two daughters: of the former, Thomas, his eldest and successor, was created Earl of Surrey in his lifetime; Edward, the second, K.G., signalized himself in several foreign expeditions; and Edmund, the third, was Marshal of the Horse at the battle of Flodden Field. Of the daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, married Thomas, Viscount Rochford, and was mother of Queen Ann Boleyn. By his second wife, Agnes, sister and heir to Sir Philip Tilney, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, he had two sons and four daughters: William, the elder son, was ancestor of the extinct Earls of Nottingham, and of the present Lord Howard of Effingham.

THOMAS, third Duke of Norfolk, who signalized himself at the battle of Flodden Field, and who was created Earl of Surrey on the day of his father's restoration to the dukedom, had been elected K.G. in the 2d of Henry VIII. (1510). In 1511, he commanded one of the ships which fought and took the famous pirate Sir Andrew Barton; and, in 1520, independently of many military and state services, before and after, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1522, a general terror of a Scotch invasion pervading the north of England, he was made Lieutenant-General; and, in executing the duties of that office, made a conspicuous figure for many years—sometimes repelling the Scots, at other times successfully invading their territories.*

In 1529, the Duke of Norfolk was one of the noblemen who were appointed to demand the great seal from Cardinal Wolsey; in 1530, he was one of the subscribing peers to the declaration sent to the Pope, that his supremacy here would be endangered if he did not comply with King Henry in the cause of his divorce from Queen Catherine; and, in 1532, he attended his royal master to Calais, on his visit to the King of France; on which occasion he was, with his sovereign, elected Knight of the Order of St. Michael. In 1533, upon the surrender of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, he was constituted Earl Marshal of England; and, in 1540, he was appointed Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces beyond Trent. He was employed in several foreign embassies and great state affairs, and received many grants and honours from the King; notwithstanding which, he ultimately fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of his wife (Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham), the envy of his contemporaries, and the suspicion of a fickle monarch. The King was so far incensed against him, that he gave orders to seize his goods, and to advertise his ambassadors in foreign parts, that he and his son (Henry, Earl of Surrey, the far-famed ornament of his family) had conspired to take on them the government during his life; and, after his death, to get the Prince into their hands. The chief allegation against the Earl of Surrey was, that he quartered the arms of Edward the Confessor with those of Howard; a practice which, under the sanc-

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* The particulars of these events will be found in Pinkerton's *History of Scotland*, vol. ii.; and, in the first volume of Ellis's *Original Letters illustrative of English History* (page 223, *et seq.*) are four letters which cannot fail of being read with much interest: the first from Lord Surrey to Cardinal Wolsey, at the time he was collecting his army against the expected invasion of the Duke of Albany; the second announcing further preparations, and pathetically imploring the Cardinal to provide for his children, in the event of his fall in the expected conflict; the third from Lord Surrey to the King, reporting the defeat of the Duke of Albany; the fourth, the King's letter of thanks to that Earl for the victory.

tion of the heralds, had long been common with his family. He defended himself nobly on his trial; but was nevertheless convicted by a common jury (not being a Parliament Lord) of treason, and beheaded in pursuance of his sentence on Tower Hill in the year 1547.* His father narrowly escaped, through the King's death; but he was kept in prison till the accession of Queen Mary, when he was liberated, and had his lands restored. After assisting in the suppression of Thomas Wyatt's rebellion (being more than eighty years of age) he retired to his seat of Kenning Hall, in Norfolk, where he died in August, 1554, having seen the reign of eight English sovereigns. He had been twice married: *first*, to Anne, one of the daughters of King Edward IV.; *secondly*, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. To all his estates, Thomas, his grandson (son of Henry, Earl of Surrey, by Frances, daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford) was heir.

Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, married, *first*, Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel; *secondly*, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Audley; *thirdly*, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Leyburne, and widow of Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland. At the coronation of Queen Mary, he officiated under his grandfather as Marshal of England. Upon his unfortunate exertions in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots, for which he suffered on Tower Hill, our limits permit us not to touch. By his first wife he had one son, Philip, Earl of Arundel, by descent from his mother: by his second, he had three sons and two daughters; of whom Thomas was afterwards Earl of Suffolk, and Edward was ancestor to the Earl of Carlisle.

Philip, Earl of Arundel, was restored in blood, in the Parliament of 1579-80; but, from the circumstances of the times in which he lived, he was attainted in 1590, and died in the Tower in 1592.

Thomas Howard, his only son and heir, by Anne, sister and coheir of George, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, was, in 1603, at the age of eleven, restored to the Earldoms of Arundel and Surrey, created Earl Marshal in 1621, and Earl of Norfolk in 1644.

Henry-Frederick, his elder son, by Alathea, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, married Elizabeth, daughter of Esme Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. His first son, Thomas, restored by Act of Parliament in 1660, became fifth Duke of Norfolk, but died unmarried; his second son, Henry, was the sixth Duke; and his fifth son, Bernard, was the ancestor of the present Duke. Of the intervening inheritors of the ducal honours, the subjoined brief notice must suffice:

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* "The gallant and unfortunate Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey," observes Sir Walter Scott, in one of his notes to the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, "was unquestionably the most accomplished cavalier of his time; and his sonnets display beauties which would do honour to a more polished age." The exquisite ballad of *Geraldine*, introduced by Sir Walter in the poem here mentioned, is founded, the author tells us, "on an incident said to have happened to the Earl in his travels. Cornelius Agrippa, the celebrated *alchemist*, showed him, in a looking-glass, the lovely Geraldine, to whose service he had devoted his pen and his sword. The vision represented her as indisposed, and reclined upon a couch, reading her lover's verses by the light of a waxen taper." For particulars relating to this nobleman's life and character—literary, moral, and political—the reader is referred to Warton's *History of English Poetry*, Lord Orford's *Royal and Noble Authors*, Chalmers's *Collections of English Poets*, the *Biographia Britannica*, &c.

Henry, the sixth Duke, was created, in 1669, Baron Howard, of Castle Rising, and, in 1672, Earl of Norwich. He succeeded his brother Thomas in 1677. On the suggestion of Mr. Evelyn, he presented the celebrated Arundel marbles, collected by his grandfather, Thomas, son of Philip, Earl of Arundel, to the University of Oxford.

Henry, his son, by Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Somerset, Marquess of Worcester, was the seventh Duke. He was created Baron Mowbray, during his father's lifetime. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew,

Thomas, eighth Duke, who also dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Edward, ninth Duke; who also dying without issue, the Earldom of Norwich and Barony of Castle Rising became extinct; and the titles of Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Baron of Fitz-Allan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, devolved upon his second cousin,

Charles, the tenth Duke, lineally descended from Charles Howard, fourth son of Henry-Frederick, Earl of Arundel, Norfolk, &c. He married Catherine, daughter of John Brockholes, Esq., of Claughton, in the county of Lancaster, by whom he left an only son,

Charles, the eleventh Duke, who married *first*, Marian, daughter of John Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, county of Cork, Esq.; *secondly*, Frances, daughter of Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Esq., of Holm Lacy, in the county of Hereford. Dying without issue on the 16th of December, 1815, he was succeeded by his third cousin,

Bernard Edward, the present and twelfth Duke, whose immediate descent is as follows:

Bernard Howard, Esq., eighth son of Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel, and brother of Thomas and Henry, fifth and sixth Dukes, married Catherine, second daughter and coheir of George Tattershall, Esq., of Finchampstead, in the county of Berks, and widow of Sir Richard Lechford; by whom he left three daughters and one son,

Bernard, who married Anne, daughter of Christopher Roper, Lord Teynham; by whom he had a daughter, Anne, abbess of the English nuns of the Bastile, at Paris, and four sons:—1. Bernard, died unmarried in 1745;—2. Henry;—3. Thomas, in holy orders, Canon of St. Peter's, Douay; 4. Charles, D.D. Superior of the Seminary of St. Gregory, at Paris, died in 1793.

Henry, the second son, born in 1713, married, in 1764, Juliana, second daughter of Sir William Molyneux, Bart., of Willow, county of Notts, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, by whom he had three sons and four daughters:—1. Bernard Edward, the present Duke;—2. Lord Henry-Thomas, born in 1766; took the surname of Molyneux in addition to, and after that of Howard, by sign manual, in 1812; and that of Howard, in addition to, and after Howard Molyneux, in 1817; appointed Deputy-Earl Marshal of England in 1816, and obtained, in 1817, a sign manual, granting to him the rank and precedence of the younger son of a Duke; married, in 1801, Elizabeth, third daughter of Edward Long, Esq., and died in 1824, leaving one son, Henry, born in 1802, M.P. for Steyning, in Sussex, and four daughters;—3. Edward-Charles, born in 1774, died in 1816, leaving a son, Giles, in the Life-guards, and two daughters, of whom Elizabeth married, in 1822, the Honourable Charles Petre;

—4. Mary, born in 1767, married in 1786, Robert-Edward, tenth Lord Petre; 5. Juliana-Barbara, born in 1769, married, in 1788, Robert-Edward, ninth Lord Petre.

Bernard-Edward Howard, the present and twelfth Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England (the functions of which high office his Grace was empowered to execute in person, notwithstanding his being of the Roman Catholic religion, by Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent on the 24th of June, 1824), Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Howard, Fitz-Allan, Clun, and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, F.R.S. and F.S.A.; premier Duke and Earl next the Blood Royal; was born in the year 1765. He married, on the 23d of April, 1789, Lady Elizabeth Belasys, second daughter of Henry, second and last Earl of Fauconberg; by whom he has an only son,

Henry-Charles, Earl of Surrey, born on the 12th of August, 1791. This nobleman, who had the honour of being chief supporter of the royal train at the coronation of his late Majesty, married, as already intimated, on the 27th of December, 1814, the Lady Charlotte Leveson-Gower, born June 8, 1788, eldest daughter of George, Marquess of Stafford, K.G., &c., by whom he has issue:—

1. Henry-Granville, Lord Fitz-Allan, born November 7, 1815;—2. Edward-George, born January 20, 1818;—3. a daughter, Mary-Charlotte, born December 13, 1822.

THE MOST NOBLE MARIANNE,
MARCHIONESS OF WELLESLEY.

Engraved by DEES *from a Miniature by* Mrs ROBERTSON

London, Published by Edward Pull, 24 Holles Street.

THE MOST NOBLE

MARIANNE, MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.

THIS lady is the eldest daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, in the United States of America. At the time of her union with the Marquess Wellesley (October 29, 1825) she was the widow of Robert Patterson, Esq. One of her Ladyship's sisters—Louisa-Catherine—was married, *first*, to the late Sir Felton-Elwell Hervey, Bart., of Lainston, in the county of Hants, a distinguished officer in the army;* and, *secondly*, in May, 1828, to the Right Honourable Francis-Godolphin-d'Arcy Osborne, Marquess of Carmarthen, eldest son of His Grace the Duke of Leeds, K.G.

The family of Wellesley, Welseley, De Welesley, or Wesley, claims Saxon descent; after the Norman conquest, it settled in the county of Sussex; and the first of the name, in Ireland, entered that kingdom in 1172, with King Henry II., to whom he had the honour of being standard-bearer. The Marquess, however, traces his paternal descent from the family of Cowley, Cooley, or, as it is sometimes written, Colley, which derives its origin from the county of Rutland, whence some of its members removed into Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1530, the King granted to Walter and Robert Cowley, of Kilkenny, gentlemen, during their respective lives, the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Robert, in the same reign, was made Master of the Rolls; appointed, in 1540, a Commissioner for settling the Lands of the dissolved Abbeys, and one of the Keepers of the Peace within the county of Meath, with power to enforce the observation of the statutes of Dublin and Kilkenny. Walter was appointed Solicitor-General of Ireland in 1537; and, in 1546, he was made Surveyor-General of that kingdom.

Robert Colley, or Cowley, the son of Robert, received from Queen Elizabeth, in 1562, a grant of Castletown, otherwise Young-Cowleston, and other lands in the King's County, to hold to his heirs male *in capite*, which, on his decease, without issue, were granted to Sir Thomas Moore, ancestor of the extinct Earls of Charleville.

* Sir F. E. Hervey was military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and served in the Peninsula under his Grace. He was also Secretary to the Duke, at Paris, and assisted in the arrangement and negotiation of some of the treaties.—He was created a Baronet on the 3d of October, 1818; and he died, without issue, in 1819.

Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, eldest son of Walter, was a Captain in the army of Queen Elizabeth, from whom he received a commission in 1559, to execute martial law "on the territories of Offaley, Kenaleigh, and Ferkeall; also throughout the barony and places of Carbery, Fertullagh, and Ferrmilandermod, as well within liberties as without." In the same year he was appointed a Commissioner of Array for the county of Kildare. He was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney, L.D., who made him a Privy Councillor, and thus, in 1580, introduced him to his successor, Arthur, Lord Gray:—"My good Lord, I had almost forgotten, by reason of the diversity of other matter, to recommend unto you, amongst other of my friends, Sir Henry Cowley, a Knight of mine own making; who, whilst he was young, and the ability and strength of his body served, was valiant, fortunate, and a good servant; and having, by appointment, the charge of the King's County, kept the country well ordered, and in good obedience. He is as good a borderer as ever I found any there. I left him, at my coming thence, a counsellor, and tried him for his experience and judgment, very sufficient for the room he was called unto. He was a sound and fast friend to me, and so I doubt not but your Lordship shall find, when you have occasion to employ him." By Sir Nicholas Malby, in his *Account of the Government of Ireland*, drawn up and sent to the Queen, in 1579, he is described as "an English Gentleman, Seneschal of the county, who governed very honestly, but is now sorely oppressed by the rebels, the Connors."

Henry, the second son of Sir Henry, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Cusack, of Cussington, in the county of Meath, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was ancestor of the Marquess Wellesley. In the reign of Elizabeth, he was Constable of the Fort of Philipstown—Seneschal of the King's County—and, in 1561, was appointed Providore of the Army. "In 1571, he obliged the Irish to appear before him in Philipstown, and bind themselves by mutual recognizances to preserve the public peace, to answer for each other's good behaviour, and to deliver each other up to him, whenever he should call for them." In 1576, he was knighted in Christchurch; in 1593, he furnished three archers on horseback to the general hosting at the hill of Taragh, for the barony of O'Kethy and Oughterany, the largest number furnished by any person in that barony; in 1599, he commanded twenty foot of the army in Offaley; and, in 1613, served as M.P. for the borough of Monaghan. His eldest son and successor, by his wife Anne, daughter of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was

Sir Henry Colley. This gentleman married Anne, daughter and coheir of Christopher Peyton, Esq., Auditor-General of Ireland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Dudley Colley, who served the first parliament after the Restoration, for the borough of Philipstown. In 1665, he was nominated captain of the first company of foot that should become void, and appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the Acts of Settlement. His eldest son and successor, by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Warren, Esq., of Grangebegg, in the county of Kildare, was

Henry Colley, whose sister, Elizabeth, was married to Garret Wesley, Esq., of Dangan, in the county of Meath. He married Mary, the daughter of Sir William Usher, of Dublin, Knt.; and his second son, by that lady,

Richard Colley, assumed the surname and arms of Wesley, as heir to his first

cousin, Garret Wesley,* Esq., of Dangan. He represented the borough of Trim in parliament, until His Majesty was pleased to create him a peer, by the title of Baron Mornington, of Mornington, in the county of Meath, on the 9th of July, 1746. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of John Sale, LL.D., registrar of the diocese of Dublin, and M.P. for the borough of Carysfort, and was succeeded by his only son,

Garret Colley Wellesley, second Baron Mornington, who was created Viscount Wellesley, of Dangan, and Earl of Mornington, on the 20th of October, 1760. By Anne, his Countess, daughter of Arthur Hill, Viscount Dungannon, his Lordship had issue :—

1. RICHARD, second Earl of Mornington, and first Marquess Wellesley ;—2. William, Baron Maryborough ;—3. ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.; 4. Gerald Valerian, D.D., Prebendary of Durham, &c.;—5. Henry, G.C.B., created Baron Cowley, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, in January, 1828 ;—6. Anne, married, *first*, Henry Fitzroy, son of Charles, Lord Southampton; *secondly*, Culling Charles Smith, Esq.;—7. Mary-Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1794.

The Earl of Mornington died on the 22d of May, 1784 ; but his Countess survived until very recently, to enjoy the proud gratification of seeing four of her sons Peers of the United Kingdom. His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

Richard Wellesley, now MARQUESS WELLESLEY, Earl of Mornington; Viscount Wellesley, of Dangan Castle ; Baron Mornington, in Ireland ; Baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset ; K.G., K.C., K.S.L., D.C.L.; and Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

This nobleman was born on the 21st of June, 1760. On the attainment of his fourteenth year, he was sent to Eton, where, by his Latin verses, and general proficiency in the classics, he obtained much celebrity. There, too, in a mimic House of Commons, in which the ministry and opposition were duly arranged, he acquired eminence by his oratorical powers; and he is said to have maintained his office of premier longer than any of his rivals. From Eton he was removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained one of the prizes for the best Latin verses, and was again distinguished by his classical acquirements. Though rendered independent by the premature death of his father, Lord Mornington not only concurred in all things with his excellent mother, but in the full persuasion of her judgment and ability, voluntarily resigned all management of the family estates to her.

On the institution of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick, in 1783, Lord Mornington was nominated by the sovereign to be an original Knight Companion; he was also made a member of the Privy Council in Ireland : he was first elected M.P. for Beeralston ; in 1784, for Saltash, and in 1797, for Windsor; in 1787, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and so continued till 1797 ; and on

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* Garret Wellesley, Esq., of Dangan, in the county of Meath, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Dudley Colley, Esq., of Castle Carbery. William, their eldest son dying without issue, Garret, the second son, became eventual heir, and he dying also issueless, devised his estates by his last will, dated 13th of March, 1727, to his cousin, the abovementioned Richard Colley, and his heirs, with the proviso that he and they should assume the surname and arms of Wellesley.

the 20th of October, in that year, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset.

In 1797, his Lordship was sent out as Governor-General of India; an appointment which he held till the year 1805, signalizing his administration by the destruction of the power of Tippoo Saib, the eradication of the French interest in India, the dissolution of the Mahratta confederacy, and the conquest of the whole tract of country between the Jumna and the Ganges. In reward of his signal services in the defeat of Tippoo Sultaun, the capture of Seringapatam, and the overthrow of the Mysore empire, he was, on the 2d of December, 1799, advanced to the dignity of MARQUESS WELLESLEY, of Norragh, in the kingdom of Ireland. On this occasion, he received also a royal grant on the following augmentations to the bearings of his family; *viz.*, to the arms, "an escocheon purpure, charged with an estoile vert, bordered and radiated or, between eight stripes or spots of the royal tiger, in pairs, salterwise gold;" and to the dexter supporter (being a lion, gules collared and chained or), "in the paw the French republican tri-coloured flag depressed, and the staff broken;" the sinister supporter altered from a lion to "the royal tiger of Tippoo Sultaun, vert striped, ducally collared and chained or, holding in the paw the standard of Tippoo depressed, and the staff broken." To the crest of Wellesley, below the pendant charged with the cross of St. George, "the standard of Tippoo Sultaun;" and to the crest of Cowley, being a man's arm grasping a sword, instead of the sword, "a flag-staff with the union standard of Great Britain surmounting the tri-coloured flag of France, and the standard of Tippoo."

While in India, the noble Marquess supported his eminent station in a style of splendour and magnificence which shadowed forth, to the despots of the East, the wealth, the power, the unrivalled greatness of Britain. Nor did he neglect the promotion of literature and the fine arts, but zealously co-operated with the favourite associates of the late Sir William Jones (the members of the Asiatic Society) in calling forth the hidden treasures of Oriental learning. Architecture was amongst his favourite pursuits; and a superb palace, in the seat of his government, was one of the fruits of his taste and superintendence.

In the year 1809, the Marquess Wellesley was appointed ambassador to the central Junta of Spain; on his return from that embassy, he received the seals of Chief Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; in 1810, he was elected Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Garter; and, in 1821, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which high office he held with distinguished credit until the close of the year 1827.

The Marquess, who has always favoured the liberty of the press, is known as author of the following works:—*Substance of a Speech in the House of Commons*, 1794;—*Notes relative to the Peace concluded with the Mahrattas*, 1804; *Letters to the Government of Fort St. George, relative to the New Form of Government established there*, 1812;—and *Letters to the Directors of the East India Company, on the India Trade*, 1812. Some short poems, circulated amongst his friends, bear the impress of genius, taste, and judgment.

The Noble Marquess married, *first*, on the 29th of November, 1794, Hyacinthe Gabrielle, only daughter of Pierre Roland. That lady died on the 5th of November, 1816; and (as already stated) his Lordship espoused, *secondly*, in October, 1825, the lady whose portrait precedes these observations.

THE MOST NOBLE ANNE,
MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER.

Engraved by [illegible] *from a Painting by* [illegible]

London Published by Edward Bull 26 Holles St.

THE MOST NOBLE

ANNE, MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER.

THE lady delineated in the attached portrait, is ANNE, second daughter of JOHN ANDREWS, Esq., of Shotney Hall, who espoused, on the 31st of July, 1800, CHARLES INGOLDSBY, *present* MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER.

The family name—which has been variously written, Paulette, Paulet, Powlet, and Pawlet—is derived from the lordship of Pawlet, in Somersetshire, one of its possessions from time immemorial. According to Collinson's *History of the County of Somerset*, Walter de Dowai owned this lordship in the time of the Conqueror; and from him it is said to have descended to the Paganels, Fitzhardings, Gaunts, and Gournays. Collins, however, in his *Peerage of England*, states that Hercules, Lord of Tournon, in Picardy, who came into this country with Geffery Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, third son of Henry II., was lord of this manor, and, having thence assumed his surname, was ancestor of the present family. Sir William de Paulet, residing at Leigh, in Devonshire, in the early part of the thirteenth century, gave the manor the denomination of Leigh-Paulet. Sir John, one of his descendants, of Leigh-Paulet, and of Gotehurst, in the county of Somerset, married a great heiress, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Reyney, of Roud, and of Shyrston, both in Somersetshire. His son, Sir John Paulet, sealed with the arms of Reyney (A.D. 1391), *viz.*, GULES, A PAIR OF WINGS CONJOINED IN LURE, ARGENT.—In the 4th of Richard II. (1380) this Sir John Paulet was in the expedition under Thomas Plantaganet, Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester, in aid of the Duke of Brittany against the French; and the honour of knighthood was conferred on him in the camp before St. Omer's—an honour which, afterwards, in the same year, when the army was before Trois, was also conferred upon his son, Sir Thomas Paulet.

The Sir John last mentioned married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Creedy, Knt., of Creedy, in the county of Devon; by whom, dying in 1378, he left, with a daughter, Dionysia, two sons—Thomas, ancestor of the Earls Paulet, and

William Paulet, sergeant-at-law in 1415, who was designated of Melton Paulet, in Somersetshire. His eldest son, by his wife, Eleanor, eldest daughter of Philip de la Mere, of Morey Castle, in Somersetshire, and of Fisherton de la Mere, in Wilts.

Sir John Paulet augmented his hereditary revenue, by marrying Constance,

second daughter and coheir of Hugh, only son and heir of Sir Thomas Poynings, Lord St. John, of Basing. His son,

JOHN PAULET, married, also with great advantage, Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Robert Roos, Esq., of Gedney, Skelton, and Irby, in the county of Lincoln. By that lady he had a daughter, Margaret, wife of Sir Amias Paulet, of Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire; and a son,

JOHN PAULET, who was one of the commanders of the army that subdued the Cornish men, at Blackheath, under the conduct of James Lord Audley. He was knighted; and he was also created one of the Knights of the Bath, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, A.D. 1501. His eldest son,

SIR WILLIAM PAULET (by Alice, daughter of Sir William Paulet, of Hinton St. George) attained high rank and power in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1532, he was Comptroller of the King's Household; in 1533, he was sent with the Duke of Norfolk, to attend Francis I., King of France, on his intended interview with the Pope, Clement VII., at Marseilles; in 1537, he was made Treasurer of the King's Household; on the 9th of March, 1538-9, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord St. John, of Basing; in 1540, he was made Master of the Wards, which office was confirmed to him in 1542, with the fee of £200 *per annum*, he being the first on whom it was bestowed, after the establishment of that court by authority of parliament; in 1543, he was elected a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; in 1544, he accompanied the King at the taking of Boulogne; he was one of the executors of the will of his royal master, Henry VIII., and one of the council to his son, afterwards Edward VI.; in the 1st of Edward VI. (1547) he was Lord Great Master of the Household, President of the Council, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; on the 19th of January, 1549-50, he was created Earl of Wiltshire; afterwards he was made Lord Treasurer of England; and, on the 12th of October, 1551, his towering honours were crowned by his elevation to the Marquisate of Winchester.

Yet even this dignity can hardly be regarded as the summit of his political fame and glory. It was in a great measure by his councils, that the consummation of the Duke of Northumberland's design in placing the Lady Jane Grey on the throne was prevented; a service rewarded by the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, who retained him in the Treasurer's office, which he enjoyed for thirty years. When asked how he had preserved himself in that place through so many changes of government, he gave the emphatic answer—" *By being a willow and not an oak.*"

This nobleman built the magnificent seat named Basing, in the county of Hants. On the 10th of March, 1571-2, he died there, " in the ninety-seventh year of his age, after he had seen one hundred and three persons that were descended from him." His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Capel, Knt., ancestor to the Earls of Essex. By that lady he had four sons and four daughters; of whom the eldest,

JOHN, succeeded him as second Marquess of Winchester. This nobleman, as Lord St. John, in the lifetime of his father, was one of the peers who, in 1571-2, sat on the trial of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. By his first wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Willoughby, Lord Broke, he had four sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM, his eldest son, third Marquess of Winchester, was a learned man,

and was enumerated amongst the poets of his day.* His only son, by a daughter of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, was

WILLIAM, fourth Marquess of Winchester, who entertained Queen Elizabeth, most splendidly, at Basing, in one of her "progresses." He married Lucy daughter of Sir Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, by whom he had six sons. John, his third, but eldest surviving son, succeeded him; and Henry, the fourth, was ancestor to the present Marquess.

JOHN, fifth Marquess of Winchester, was the father of CHARLES, the sixth Marquess, who, on the 9th of April, 1689, was created Duke of Bolton.† In his

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* He wrote a volume of essays, entitled *The Lord Marquess Idlenes*; London, printed by Arnold Hatfield, 1586, 4to.

† John, the fifth Marquess, was one of those noblemen who firmly adhered to Charles I. His fine seat at Basing, converted into a garrison for his Majesty, endured a siege from August, 1643, to October 16th, 1645. Having several brave officers with him, the Marquess made many successful sallies, in which great numbers of the enemy were killed. Ultimately, however, the mansion was taken by storm, with the noble owner, and about 200 persons in it. He had caused to be written with a diamond, in every window of the house, the glorious family motto—"*Aimes Loyaulte*," which so exasperated the republicans, that they burnt this noble seat to the ground; having first plundered it of money, jewels, and furniture (amongst which was a rich bed worth £14,000) to the value of £200,000. A particular journal of the siege of Basing was printed at Oxford, A.D. 1645; and a curious letter on the subject, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and written in the Protector's own hand, is preserved in the British Museum.

The Marquess had the happiness of living to witness the Restoration of Charles II. He died, Premier Marquess of England, on the 5th of March, 1674, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried at Englefield, in Berkshire, where a neat monument of black and white marble was erected to his memory. In one of the compartments of the monument appears the following inscription in gold Roman letters, from the pen of John Dryden, then poet laureat:

"He who in impious times undaunted stood,
And 'midst rebellion, durst be just and good;
Whose arms asserted, and whose sufferings more
Confirm'd the cause, for which he fought before,
Rests here rewarded by an heavenly prince,
For what his earthly could not recompense.
Pray, Reader, that such times no more appear,
Or if they happen, learn true honour here.
Ark of his age's faith and loyalty,
Which (to preserve them) Heaven confined in thee.
Few subjects could a king like thine deserve,
And fewer such a king so well could serve.
Blest king, blest subject, whose exalted state
By sufferings rose, and gave the law to fate:
Such souls are rare, but mighty patterns, given
To earth, were meant for ornaments to Heaven."

In another compartment below, are these words:

"The Lady Marchioness Dowager (in testimony of her love and sorrow) gave this monument to the memory of a most affectionate tender husband."

On a marble stone on the ground, at the foot of the monument, in Roman capitals, is the following record of the deceased:

"Here lieth interred the body of the Most Noble and Mighty Prince, John Powlet, Marquess of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire, Baron of St. John of Basing, first Marquess of England; a man of exemplary piety towards God, and of inviolable fidelity towards his sovereign; in whose cause he fortified his house of Basing, and defended it against the rebels, to the last extremity. He married three wives: the first was Jane, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Savage, and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers, by whom he had issue, Charles, now Marquess of Winchester. His second wife was Honora, daughter of

THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY KATHARINE STEWART.

FRANCIS, LORD ELCHO, only son of Francis, fifth Earl of Wemyss, espoused, on the 18th of July, 1771, Susan, daughter of Anthony Tracy-Keck, Esq.; and dying (before his father) in 1808, left with Francis, present EARL WEMYSS, and other issue, the Lady Katharine (his third daughter), who married in November, 1805, the Honourable Edward-Richard Stewart, son of John, present Earl of Galloway, and thus became LADY KATHARINE STEWART, the fair subject of our present observations. Lady Katharine Stewart is paternally of the family of Macduff, Thane of Fife. John, the younger son of the Thane, was Lord of the barony of Wemyss, a district on the northern bank of the Forth, in the county of Fife, whence his descendants assumed their surname. In the year 1290, Sir David Wemyss and Sir Michael Scott were sent to Norway, by the Lords of the regency in Scotland, to bring over their young Queen, Margaret.* Unfortunately, that flower of many hopes drooped on the voyage, and landing in Orkney, languished, and died; an event which gave rise to the subsequent competition between Bruce and Baliol for the Crown of Scotland. Some years afterwards, in the reign of Robert I., the same Sir David Wemyss was one of those who wrote a letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of their country.

Sir John Wemyss, a man of great integrity and honour, high in favour with Charles I., was created a Baronet in the year 1625; raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Wemyss, of Elcho, on the 1st of April, 1628; and, on the 25th of June, 1633, created EARL OF WEMYSS. His only son, by Jane, daughter of Patrick, seventh Lord Gray, was

DAVID, the second Earl. This nobleman married thrice: *first*, Jane, daughter of Robert, Lord Burleigh; *secondly*, Leonora Fleming, daughter of the Earl of Wigtoun; *thirdly*, Margaret Leslie, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Rothes. By his first marriage, he had a daughter Jane, married to Archibald, Earl of Angus, eldest son of William, first Marquess of Douglas; by his second, he had no issue; by his third, he had a daughter, Margaret. Having no sons, he resigned his honours to the crown, and obtained a new patent (August 3, 1672) with the

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* A silver basin, given on this occasion by the King of Norway, was formerly (perhaps is still) preserved in the family.

THE RIGHT HONBLE
LADY KATHARINE STEWART.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Miniature by [illegible]

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Holles Street.

former precedency, to and in favour of his daughter and her heirs male. He was consequently succeeded (1680) in his estate and honours, by

MARGARET, Countess of Wemyss. Her Ladyship married, *first*, Sir James Wemyss, of Caskierry (a lineal descendant of James, second son of Sir David de Wemyss, Lord of that ilk), who was created, the 18th of August, 1672, Lord Burntisland, for life only. By her marriage, the Countess had one son, and two daughters: of whom Anne was married to David, Earl of Leven; and Margaret to David, fourth Earl of Northesk. The Countess espoused, *secondly*, in 1700, George, first Earl of Cromarty. On her death, in 1705, the Earl erected to her memory a bronze statue, thus inscribed:

> Pulchra Venus, Pallas sapiens, et casta Diana,
> Trina sub hoc uno cernitur ære Dea, &c.

The Countess was succeeded (1705) by her son,

DAVID, the third Earl, who was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to Queen Anne. In the year 1706, he was constituted Lord High Admiral of Scotland, and one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union with England. He was afterwards appointed Vice-Admiral; a post which he enjoyed till the death of the Queen. He sat as one of the sixteen peers in the first and second British parliaments. His Lordship married, *first*, the Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William, the first, and sister of James, the second Duke of Queensberry, and first Earl of March, by whom he had two sons:—1. David, Lord Elcho, who died unmarried;—2. James, the fourth Earl, born in 1699.* By his *second* marriage, with Mary, daughter of Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Farmingwood, in the county of Northampton, he had no issue. His Lordship married, *thirdly*, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, seventh Lord Sinclair, by whom he had two daughters: —1. Elizabeth, married to William, sixteenth Earl of Sutherland;—2. Margaret, married to James, ninth Earl of Moray. His Lordship was succeeded (1720) by his son,

JAMES, the fourth Earl, who married, in 1720, Janet, only daughter of Colonel Francis Charteris, by whom he had issue:—

1. DAVID, Lord Elcho;—2. FRANCIS, the fifth Earl;—3. James, married, 1757, his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of William, Earl of Sutherland, and sister of the late Earl of Sutherland;—4. Frances, married to Sir James Stewart, Bart.;—5. Walpole, married to M. Chastel de la Barthe, a French gentleman of distinction:—6. Anne, married to John Hamilton, Esq.;—7. Helen, married to Hugh Dalrymple, Esq., of Fordel.

David, Lord Elcho, the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss, took part in the rebellion of 1745. He, with many others, was, in consequence, attainted. After the battle of Culloden, he escaped into France. During his lifetime, the dignity of the family was suspended; but, upon his death, without issue, in 1787, it devolved upon his next brother, the Earl's second son, Francis. James, the third son, succeeded to his father's estate.

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* These noblemen were placed under the tuition of Andrew Ramsay, styled Chevalier Ramsay, author of the *Travels of Cyrus*; who, in a letter, dated Isleworth, February 25, 1709, says, "I have nothing to interrupt me but an hour or two attendance at night upon two of the most innocent, sweet, sprightly little boys I ever knew. All my ambition is to live forgotten by all, doing all the real service in my power."

FRANCIS, fifth Earl of Wemyss, born in 1723, enjoyed the great estate of his maternal grandfather, Colonel Charteris, and assumed his name. He married, in 1745, Katharine, daughter of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon (by Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth) by whom he had issue:—

1. Francis, Lord Elcho;—2. Henrietta;—3. Katharine, died in 1812;—4. Janet;—5. Frances, married, in 1799, the Rev. William Trail, D.D.;—6. Anne.

Francis, Lord Elcho, the Earl's eldest son, married, in 1771, Susan, daughter of Anthony Tracy-Keck, Esq. (by Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton), by whom he had issue:—

1. FRANCIS, sixth and present EARL OF WEMYSS;—2. Henrietta-Charlotte-Elizabeth, married, December 28, 1797, George-Harry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington;—3. Susan, married, November 23, 1799, Lieutenant-General Sir William-Henry Clinton, G.C.B., died August 17, 1816;—4. KATHARINE, the lady who married, as stated above, the Honourable EDWARD-RICHARD STEWART;—5. Augusta, married June 3, 1819, to Warner-William, Lord Rossmore.

Lord Elcho died on the 20th of January, 1808, seven months before his father, who died on the 24th of August following.* His Lordship was greatly attached to agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, was graciously pleased (January 2, 1813) to grant to the offspring of the deceased Lord the same precedence as they should have enjoyed, had their father succeeded to the Earldom of Wemyss.

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* His Lordship purchased several estates in the county of Haddington, where he built the house of Amisfield, and the magnificent seat of Gosford, now called Wemyss House. At the commencement of the year 1808, his Lordship was the oldest member of the Scotch peerage, and enjoyed the rare felicity of beholding three generations lineally descending from him in the male line, all existing at once. His Lordship was succeeded by his grandson, Francis-Wemyss-Charteris Douglas, sixth and present Earl of Wemyss and March, who was created, on the 17th of July, 1821, a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Wemyss, of Wemyss. He was born in 1772. On the 31st of May, 1794, his Lordship married Margaret, fourth daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield (by Eleanor, daughter of Robert Kerr, Esq., of Newfield, eldest son of Lord Charles Kerr, second son of Robert, first Marquess of Lothian) by whom he has had issue:—1. Francis, Lord Elcho, married, in 1817, Lady Louisa Bingham, daughter of the Earl of Lucan, by whom he has issue, three sons and one daughter;—2. Eleanor, married, in January, 1820, to W. F. Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield;—3. Walter, died in August, 1818;—4. Susan, died young;—5. Margaret, married to John Williams, Esq., and died in 1825;— 6. Katharine, married in 1824, to George-Harry, Lord Grey, of Groby;—7. Charlotte, married to A. Fletcher, Esq., of Saltoun Castle;—8. Louisa-Antoinetta;—9. Harriet, married, in 1829, to George-Grant Lattle, Esq.;—10. Jane;—11. Caroline.

THE Rt HONBLE HENRIETTA.

VISCOUNTESS DILLON.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Miniature by [illegible]

London Published by Edward Bull, 28 Pall Mall Street

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRIETTA, VISCOUNTESS DILLON.

HENRIETTA, VISCOUNTESS DILLON, is the eldest daughter of Dominick Geoffery Browne, Esq., of Castle Mountgarret, in the county of Mayo, widow of Henry-Augustus Dillon-Lee, thirteenth VISCOUNT DILLON, and mother of the present Viscount.

Lord Dillon's immediate ancestor, Lieutenant-General Arthur Dillon, went to France at the age of nineteen, as Colonel of the hereditary regiment of Dillon, and served twenty campaigns with great distinction under Louis XIV. He was present at most of the great battles and sieges of that period, some of which he contributed to gain by his promptness and decision. He was made Major-General at a very early age, for contributing to one of the Duc de Vendome's victories in Italy; and in the memorable surprise of Cremona, it was the regiment of Dillon, in their shirts, that beat the Austrians out of the town, and rescued the French general. The Duke of Berwick, who had the highest esteem for the general—as evinced by the letters which we understand are still in possession of the family—retarded the storming of Barcelona three days, that he might be Lieutenant-General of the trenches. He was employed "in the fifteen," in the correspondence with the Earl of Mar; and, on the eve of being made a Marshal of France, he died at an advanced age, at St. Germains, where he had apartments. He was in the closest confidence of the Stuarts, whom he had served faithfully, and of the French court, which he had served as brilliantly. Four of his sons served also in the French army. His second son, Henry, great-great-grandfather of the present Lord, received Marshal Berwick in his arms at the siege of Philipsburgh, when he was mortally wounded, being at the time his orderly officer. James, a Knight of Malta, who had greatly distinguished himself against the Turks, was killed leading his regiment against the British lines at Fontenoy. The year after, his brother Edward, who had succeeded to the command of the regiment, was killed, charging the 20th British regiment at Lanfelt, then commanded by General Wolfe, who was particularly kind to his younger brother, the Abbé Dillon, afterwards Archbishop of Narbonne, who happened to be on the spot.

Her Ladyship, the subject of the present notice, married her late noble husband on the 7th of February, 1807, and has had issue:—1. CHARLES-HENRY, now Viscount Dillon;—2. Arthur-Edward, born in 1812;—3. Theobald;—4. Constantine-Augustus;—5. Henrietta-Maria, who married, in 1826, Edward John Stanley, eldest son of Sir John Stanley, Bart.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

MARIA-LETITIA, COUNTESS MANVERS.

The Right Hon. Mary-Letitia, Countess Manvers, is the eldest daughter of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq., of Grove Park, in the county of Nottingham, the representative of a distinguished and very ancient family. Her Ladyship was married, on the 23d of August, 1804, to the Right Honourable Charles-Herbert Pierrepont, second and present Earl Manvers. This nobleman, of whose ancestry we are about to offer a succinct sketch, was born on the 11th of August, 1778; and he succeeded his father, Charles, the late Earl, on the 17th of June, 1816.

Charles Pierrepont, first Earl Manvers, an officer of rank and distinction in the navy, was the second son of Philip Medows, Esq., by Lady Frances Pierrepont, sister of Evelyn, last Duke of Kingston, who died on the 23d of September, 1773; when, leaving no issue, all his titles became extinct. Captain Charles Medows (born November 14, 1737) succeeding as heir-at-law, to his uncle's Pierrepont estates, assumed by sign manual, in 1788, the name of Pierrepont only; on the 23d of July, 1796, he was created Baron Pierrepont, and Viscount Newark; and, on the 9th of April, 1806, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl Manvers. His Lordship had married (March 14, 1774) Anne-Orton, youngest daughter of John Mills, Esq., of Richmond. His second son, by that lady—Charles-Herbert, the present Earl—was educated for the sea; and entered at an early age, the naval service of his country, in which he attained post-rank in the year 1798. On the death of his elder brother, Evelyn-Henry-Frederick, on the 22d of October, 1801, he came in for the county of Nottingham, which he continued to represent until he succeeded to the peerage by the death of his father. Politically, his Lordship, we believe, as well as the late Earl, has generally shown himself a supporter of what are regarded Pitt principles.

His Lordship, as has been stated, married in the year 1804; and by his lady he has two sons: Charles-Evelyn, Viscount Newark, born on the 2d of September, 1805, married, in 1832, Emily, second daughter of Edward John Littleton, Esq., M.P. for the county of Stafford; and Sydney-William Herbert, born March 12th, 1825; with two daughters: Mary-Frances, born March 16th, 1819; and Annora-Charlotte, born September 11th, 1822.

The Medows and Pierrepont families, of which Earl Manvers is the representative, are both of ancient standing. Philip Medows, Esq., grandfather of his Lordship, and deputy ranger of Richmond Park, descended from a family of

THE RIGHT HONBLE MARIA, LETITIA,
COUNTESS MANVERS.

Engraved by THOMSON from a Miniature by Mrs MAX.

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that name, seated at Witnesham (where some of its branches yet remain) in the county of Suffolk, as early as the time of King Richard III.

Robert de Pierrepont held possessions under William, Earl Warren, immediately after the Conquest. Amongst those possessions were the Lordship of Hurst Pierrepont, in Sussex, and other lands of great extent, in that county, amounting to ten knights' fees. Sir Robert de Pierrepont, one of his collateral descendants, fought on behalf of Henry III. in the battle of Lewes. Sir Henry de Pierrepont, his son and heir, married Annora, only daughter of Michael de Manvers, who died in 1254, and sister and heiress of Lionel de Manvers, by which he became possessed of several lordships in Nottinghamshire; amongst them the lordship of Holme, which yet retains the name of Holme Pierrepont. His son, Sir Robert, summoned to parliament as a Baron, distinguished himself in the great battle of Haledown, against the Scots. Sir Henry, one of his descendants, knighted by Edward IV. for his valour, at the battle of Barton, near Tewkesbury, was a stanch adherent of the House of York. Sir William, his nephew, was in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, in 1486. He was made a Knight of the Sword, at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1503; and a Knight Banneret, for his bravery at the sieges of Theronenne and Tournay, in 1513. By his second wife, daughter of Sir Richard Empson, he was father of Sir George Pierrepont, who was made a Knight of the Carpet, at the coronation of Edward VI. His son, Sir Henry, married Frances, eldest daughter of Sir William Cavendish (by Elizabeth, afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury) sister to the first Earl of Devonshire. Robert, Sir Henry's son and heir, received the degree of LL.D. at Oxford, in 1642; "and being of excellent parts, ample fortune, and great reputation, in his country, was raised to the peerage, by the titles of Baron Pierrepont of Holme-Pierrepont, and Viscount Newark, of *com. Notts.* by patent 29th of June, 1627, 3 Car. I., and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, July 25th, 1628." * By his wife, Gertrude, daughter and coheir of Henry Talbot, third son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, he had two sons—Henry and William.

Henry, his successor, second Earl of Kingston, having attended Charles I., at his garrison of Oxford, was advanced to the title of Marquess of Dorchester on the 25th of March, 1645. "He was eminent for his learning, a great reader, and well versed in the laws. In 1658, he was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, and became their pride and glory." He died without male issue.

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* "At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was appointed by King Charles, Lieutenant-General of his forces, within the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; and exerting himself vigorously in conjunction with his first cousin, the Marquess of Newcastle, to oppose the Parliament's commission of array in those parts, he was surprised at Gainsborough by Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and being considered a person of great importance to the King's affairs, he was sent towards Hull in a pinnace, which being pursued by Sir Charles Cavendish, who demanded the Earl; Sir Charles, on receiving a refusal, shot at the pinnace with a drake, which unfortunately killed the Earl and his servant, who were placed as a mark to his friend's shot. This melancholy occurrence happened July 30th, 1643."

WILLIAM, his next brother, died previously. He took an active part in public affairs, and was called "Wise William." His youngest son, Gervase (by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., of Tonge Castle, in Shropshire) was created Lord Pierrepont, of Ardglass, in Ireland, in 1703; and Lord Pierrepont, of Hanslape, in Buckinghamshire, in 1714. Dying without issue those titles became extinct.

ROBERT, grandson of William, succeeded his great uncle as third Earl of Kingston. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM, fourth Earl of Kingston, who married Anne, daughter of Robert, Lord Brook. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his youngest brother,

EVELYN, created Marquess of Dorchester, in 1706, and Duke of Kingston, in 1715, and elected K.G. in 1719.* By his *first* wife, Lady Mary Feilding, daughter of William, Earl of Denbigh, he had issue:—1. William, Viscount Newark;—2. Mary, wife of Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., well known for her literary talents;—3. Frances, wife of John, Earl of Marr;—4. Evelyn, first wife of John, Earl Gower. By his *second* wife, the Lady Isabella Bentinck, daughter of William, Earl of Portland, he had two daughters: Caroline, married to Thomas Brand, Esq., of Fifield, in Essex; and Anne, who died unmarried.

William, Viscount Newark, his Grace's only son, died before him; leaving issue by his wife, Rachel, daughter of Sir Thomas Bainton, a daughter, Lady Frances, married to Philip Medows, Esq., as mentioned above; and an only son,

WILLIAM, who, on his grandfather's death, in 1726, succeeded him as second Duke of Kingston. He married the celebrated Miss Chudleigh. Dying without issue, in 1773, all his titles became extinct.

SIR PHILIP MEDOWS, fifth son of Daniel Medows, Esq., of Chatsham, in the county of Suffolk, was Knight Marshal of the King's Palace, Ambassador to the Courts of Denmark and Sweden, and a Knight of the Danish order of the Elephant. His son and successor (by Constance, daughter and coheiress of Francis Lucy, Esq., of Westminster), was

SIR PHILIP MEDOWS, also Knight Marshal. He was the author of a work, published about the year 1690, under the title of *Observations concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas; being an Abstract of the Marine Affairs of England.* Sir Philip married Dorothy, sister of Hugh Boscawen, first Viscount Falmouth, by whom he had three sons:—

1. Sir Sydney, who succeeded his father as Knight Marshal, and died in 1792, aged ninety-three, having married Jemima, daughter of Charles Montagu, younger son of the first Earl Sandwich;—2. Edward, an officer in the army;—3. Philip;—and five daughters.

PHILIP, third son and successor of Sir Philip, married, in May, 1734, the Lady Frances, only sister and heiress of Evelyn Pierrepont, second and last

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* On the 4th of November, 1714, he was appointed Lord Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre, beyond Trent. On the 14th of December, 1716, his Grace was appointed Lord Privy Seal; on the 6th of February, 1719, Lord President of the Council; and, on the 11th of June, 1720, he again accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal.

Duke of Kingston; and died in 1781, leaving issue by her, who died in 1795 :—

1. Evelyn-Philip, born in 1736;—2. Charles, first Earl Manvers, born in 1737;—3. Sir William, K.B., a General in the Army, some time Governor of Madras, born in 1739, married Frances-Augusta, daughter of Robert Hammerton, Esq., of Hammerton, in the county of Tipperary;—4. Edward, Captain, R.N., and a Commissioner of Taxes, married Mary, daughter of John Brodie, and died in 1813;—5. Frances, married Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Stackpoole, in the county of Dorset, and died in 1770.

Charles, first Earl Manvers, had issue, by his lady, the daughter of John Mills, Esq. :—

1. Evelyn-Henry, died in 1801;—2. Charles-Herbert, the present Earl;—3. Henry Manvers, late Envoy to the Court of Denmark, born in 1780, married in 1818, Sophia-Cecil, only daughter of the late, and sister of the present Marquess of Exeter, who died in 1823;—4. Frances-Augusta-Eliza, born 1781, married, *first*, in 1802, Captain William Bentinck, R.N., *secondly*, in 1821, Henry-William Stephens, Esq.;—5. Philip-Sydney, born 1786, married, in 1810, Georgiana, only daughter of the late Herbert-Gwynne Brown, Esq., of Imley Park, Northamptonshire, and relict of Percy Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth, Merionethshire.

AMELIA, LADY HOBHOUSE.

Amelia, widow of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., &c., is the daughter of the Rev. J. Parry, of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester; sister of the late Dr. Parry, an eminent physician of the city of Bath, and consequently, aunt of Captain Parry, distinguished by his repeated expeditions of discovery to the Northern regions.

Lady Hobhouse was the second wife of Sir Benjamin, to whom she was married in the month of April, 1793. She has had by this marriage a numerous family.

Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, who had been many years well known in the political world, was of a good family, formerly residing in Somersetshire. His father was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bristol, where he had long enjoyed commanding influence, formed upon the basis of a reputation for high honour and unblemished integrity, and supported by the importance which great wealth seldom fails to ensure.

He received the rudiments of his education under Mr. Lee, at that time master of the free grammar-school, Bristol. Amongst his contemporaries were, we believe, Dr. Lawrence, the civilian, Sir John Nicoll, and Lord Somerville. As a proof of the proficiency which he had made in classical and polite literature, under Mr. Lee's care, it may be mentioned, that, on hearing him deliver a Latin oration, Edmund Burke, in compliment to his ability, did him the honour of presenting him with some books.

In the year 1774 he went to Oxford to finish his education. While there, he formed a permanent intimacy with Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth. After the usual number of terms kept at Brazen-nose College, he was admitted B.A. in 1778, and M.A. in 1781. In the latter year Mr. Hobhouse was called to the bar. He immediately proceeded on the western circuit, and in the course of his practice, became acquainted with Mr. Pitt, whom it was his fate afterwards, on many occasions, very strenuously to oppose.

Ill health compelling Mr. Hobhouse to retire from the practice of the law, he went over to the continent in 1753; and, while there, amused himself by

LADY HOBHOUSE.

Engraved by THOMSON *from a Painting by* J. JACKSON R.A.

London, Published by Edward Bull, 26 Poultry Street

writing a short account of his observations, in letters to his friends in England. These letters, at the request of those to whom they were addressed, he afterwards collected and printed, under the title of *Remarks on several Parts of France and Italy, &c., in the years* 1783, 1784, *and* 1785, by Benjamin Hobhouse, Barrister-at-Law. The book was never published; but it is held in great esteem by those to whom it has been presented.

After his return from the Continent, Mr. Hobhouse married, September 1, 1785, Miss Cam, daughter of Samuel Cam, Esq., of Chantry House, near Bradford, in the county of Wilts, a lady of great personal attractions and large fortune. With her he retired into the country, and lived several years at Hastham House, near Chippenham. In that retreat he wrote and published various tracts on subjects of law, agriculture, &c. &c.

Towards the close of the year 1791, Mr. Hobhouse lost his first lady, by whom he had issue:—

1. John-Cam, M.A., F.R.S., late M.P. for Westminster;—2. Benjamin, formerly Captain in the 69th regiment of the Line, killed in the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815;—3. Henry-William;—4. Charlotte.

In April, 1793, as already stated, Mr. Hobhouse married Miss Parry.

In 1796, he was induced to offer himself, on what is termed the independent interest, for the representation of the city of Bristol; but, having to contend with the opulence of many, supported only by his own private purse, and seeing no fair prospect of success, he declined continuance of the poll on the evening of the first day. Almost immediately afterwards he was returned for the borough of Bletchingly. He directed his parliamentary attention chiefly to finance; and the arithmetical skill and practical knowledge which he displayed upon that subject were of the first order. He was ever a strenuous opponent of the slave trade, the income tax, the union with Ireland, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, &c.

On the signing of the preliminaries of peace, in 1801, Mr. Hobhouse, happy that private friendship and public duty pointed to the same road, went over to the ministerial side of the house;* and from that time he was, with certain reservations, a warm supporter of Mr. Addington's measures.

In 1802, Mr. Hobhouse was returned M.P. for the borough of Grampound; and, in 1806, for that of Hindon, which he continued to represent until the dissolution of parliament in 1818, when, in consequence of frequent indisposition, he retired from the arduous duties of senatorial life.

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* The speech which he made in the debate upon the preliminaries seems to have developed his motives and intentions in giving his support to ministers. "I offer," said he, "my warmest thanks to his Majesty's ministers for the favourable and happy conclusion to the negotiation with the French republic. With the greatest satisfaction I give my consent to the preliminaries; and if the future conduct of ministers shall be conformable to the specimen they have now given; if the pacific system shall appear to prevail in all their councils; and if they shall not continue the existing encroachments upon the constitution beyond the date assigned for their expiration, they shall have my unbounded confidence and cordial support."

In the month of November, 1803, he was appointed to the honourable and confidential post of Chief Secretary to the Board of Control; from which he retired on the dissolution of the Addington administration.

On the return of Lord Sidmouth to power, in 1806, Mr. Hobhouse was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Supply; and, when a commission was appointed to inquire into the Nabob of Arcot's debts, he was nominated by the creditors and the East India Company first commissioner, with a salary of £1500 *per annum*, which he continued ever after to enjoy.

It was on the 22d of December, 1812, that his late Majesty, then Prince Regent, was graciously pleased to reward his services, by conferring upon him the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., of Westbury College, in the county of Gloucester, and Chantry House, in the county of Wilts. Sir Benjamin died on the 15th of August, 1831, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sir John-Cam Hobhouse.

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